THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE EXETER HALL PARTY took the opportunity of the presence of the Chinese Ambassadors in England to urge upon them the question of the suppression of the Opium Trade. The deputation, which was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, comprised Mr. M. J. Stewart, M. P., Mr. Alderman M' Arthur, M. P., Sir J. H. Kennaway, M. P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M. P., and the following, other members of Parliament:—J W Pease, S. Morley, J. Holms, H. Richard- T. Burt. A. M. Arthur, J. G. Talbot, and W. H. James. There were also present,—Sir Francis Lycett, Sir Arthur Cotton, Professors Leon Levi, Sheldon Amos, Beesley, and Douglas, Dr. Legge, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. Donald Matheson, Major-General Alexander, Lieutenant-General Russell, Mr. F. W. Chesson, Mr. F. S. Turner, and others. Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Stewart M. P. addressed the Ambassadors. Dr. Legge (Professor of Chinese to the University of Oxford, supported the memorial in a brief speech, in which he explained to the ambassadors the motives which had led to the deputation waiting upon them:

"His Excellency Kuo (who was accompanied by His Excellency Liu, Assistant Ambassador), through his interpreter, Dr. Macartney (English Secretary to the Chinese Legation), expressed his thanks to the deputation for the interest they had manifested in the welfare of China. He begged to inform the deputation that the Chinese Government were perfectly sincere in the belief that the opium traffic had injuriously affected the condition of the Chinese people, and they were anxious to put an end to it as soon as possible. At the same time the Chinese Government was certain of the fact that it would not be possible with the assistance or co-operation of the English Government alone to put an end to the trade. Other countries had commercial transaction with China, and in those countries or their dependencies the poppy was grown and opium was made therefrom. His Excellency concluded by remarking that he would take the necessary steps to bring the matter under the notice of his Government. The deputation then withdrew."

But did the Deputation consider whether habit, which is second nature, in a whole nation can be changed by legislation?

THE DECCAN HERALD says that there has been a commotion among the orthodox Hindus in Puna in regard to the approaching visit to Europe of the Secretary of the (Sarvajanik Sabha, Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo. The leading Pundits met to consider the question of religious sanction to such visit. The time is fast approaching when the sanction can no longer be withheld.

THE RECALL of Captain Burnaby from Central Asia by the Commander-in-chief, formed the subject of some Parliamentary interpellations. Mr. Grant Duff asked six questions; his first question was whether the Duke of Cambridge ever sent the telegram at all; his second, whether it directed Captain Burnaby to European Russia by the same route by which he went; his third, whether it was sent at the request of the Russian Government; and these questions failing to elicit any tangible explanation, he asked further, whether the telegram was forwarded through the British embassy at St. Petersburg; whether the telegram was sent in cipher or in a form which enabled the Russian authorities to become acquainted with its contents; and whether, if those contents were known or could be known to the Russian Government, Her Majesty's Government considers that they cannot be communicated to Parliament. That the telegram was sent, that it was not in cipher, that it was forwarded through the British Embassy, Mr. Hardy admitted but he altogether refuses to say why the telegram was sent.

A WORK is announced in Berlin entitled, "The Political influence of the Jewish Race in Europe." Leaving out of consideration the power of Lord Beaconsfield in English, and of M. Gambetta in French politics, and the growing Hebraic dominance in Russia, particularly in cities like Odessa, Germany itself, says a London contemporary, would hardly have been the Germany of to-day but for the exertions, with pen and tongue, of such Liberal politicians as Jacoby, Sonnemann, and, above all, Edward Lasker, the "natural leader" of the National Liberals.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S Budget has not given satisfaction to the Cotton Lords. They do not like the idea of charging unremunerative public works to revenue, for under that arrangement the prospect of a surplus is minimized and that of the repeal of the cotton duties is consequently indefinitely postponed. Lancashire proposes to set an agitation on foot for the repeal of the cotton duties without delay.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

SIR HENRY DAVIES, before departure from the Punjab, received several farewell addresses. The Raeses of Gurdaspore district thanked him for his moderate settlement proceedings, and in reply Sir Henry said:

"There is no administrative transaction which carries with it so much responsibility as the first settlement of a district; none which affects a whole population so closely in its dearest rights and most important interests. I cannot allow your too flattering acknowledgments of my humble exertions in this work to make me forget the imperfect manner in which I performed it. Happily the errors and omissions of a settlement officer may be repaired by the industry and enterprise of the agricultural community, and I had the great satisfaction of seeing when I passed through your beautiful district, that its cultivation is on a par with the most favoured tracts in the Province."

The Mawadin section of the Mahomedan population thanked Sir Henry for his even-handed justice. Sir Henry replied:

"My Resolution, to which you so gratefully refer, continued the simple enunciation of a fundamental principle of British rule, namely, that no subject of Her Majesty shall incur any political disability on account of his religious opinions.

The vast numbers of the Mahomedan community within her Majesty's dominions, and the high rank and personal distinction of many of its members, will always entitle it to the greatest consideration at the hands of her Majesty's representatives and so long as their present loyal and law-abiding attitude is maintained, there is no section of that great community, which may not safely exercise their absolute right freely, to profess such religious opinions as their faith may dictate or their consciences approve."

Sir Henry departed amid the good wishes of those, over whom he held sway.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has received the following Cabul news from a native correspondent:

"Yakoob Khan has been released from prison, but placed under close surveillance. And rumour has it that he will be most carefully watched until the unfavorable impression now on the Amir's mind is wholly obliterated.

Should the Amir now become reconciled to his son, it is believed that the latter will be nominated Governor of Herat.

The Russian Government attacking the Amirs' weak point—avarice—is bidding high in promises for his alliance, and some of the provinces are believed to favor the Russian views. The Amir himself wavers fearing to render himself unpopular by committing himself on either side.

We hear that an ambassador from Turkey has reached Persia and has had a private audience of the Shah. His object is to solicit Persian assistance in repelling attacks on the Ottoman power, and the Shah, it is said, has resolved to uphold the Mahomedan religion, and he endeavours to excite the dormant warlike proclivities of the Empire. Preparations for war are already commenced.

Letters received from Turkistan express apprehension of further encroachments on the part of Russia in that country. The Russian Governor General of Tashkend has warned the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara that he will hold them responsible for all disturbances, and that if any violence is perpetrated calling for the move of any Russian detachment, they may look to the loss of their states altogether.

The Russians are collecting military stores at Charjari and the Khan of Bokhara has been ordered to collect labourers for the construction of a road to Mery. A proclamation has been issued accordigly to this effect, and ten thousand men are now employed upon it. Russian Engineer officers are at work in constructing bridges over Hamun river."

The Amir of Cabul has directed the troops now at Balkh to march to Cabul. Having received the allegiance of the Khans of Kunduz and Badakshan, he has sent them back to their provinces with orders to mobilize the volunteers.

The Amir has directed Asmatoola Khan, son of Aziz Khan, and Ghulam Khan to furnish a muster roll of their troops, that arms may be issued to them. Asmattoola Khan presented a muster roll of eighty thousand volunteers, stating that he had sufficient arms and supplies for the whole force.

Similarly Ghulam Khan reported that he had sixty thousand men armed and equipped. The whole of the troops in the districts of Herat and Candahar are under orders to concentrate in Beloochistan.

It is reported that the Akhoond of Swat received a letter from the Amir stating that the army of Turkistan had been ordered to Cabul, and that as soon as the snows had melted, it would cross the Hindu Kush. The Akhoond was rejoiced at the news, and summoning the Chief of Boneyr to Asni Khot asked him how many men he could bring into the field. The Boneyr Chief replied, he could assemble fifty thousand well armed men. The tribe are busy in collecting all the amunition they possess.

The Amir sent for Nauroz Khan offering to restore to him the Government of Lalpura if he would join him. Nauroz Khan said he was not a credulous child, and demanded the release of Yakub Khan.

It is reported that the Kashgar Chief has been corresponding with the Amir of Cabul in view to aiding him a religious war."

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* some of the ex-Indian journalists have been absorbed into the English Press. Mr. Barclay, late Editor of the *Englishman*, is now Editor of *Vanity Fair* Mr. Watts, formerly also of the *Englishman*, is one of the Editors of the (London) *Standard*. Mr. Edwin Arnold, formerly of the Bombay Educational Service and a contributor to the Bombay Press, and Mr. Hooper, sometime Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, are the chief men in the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Austin, formerly Editor of the *Madras Times*, is one of the regular leader writers of the London *Times*. Mr. Routledge, sometime Editor of the *Friend of India*, is a contributor to several London journals, as also Mr. Caldwell, former Editor of the Madras *Athenæum*, Dr. Birdwood, formerly of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and Mr. Emerson Dawson, formerly of the Madras Press.

THE SALARY of the new president of the United States has been fixed at $50,000, or say a lakh of rupees per annum, about the amount that a Lieutenant-Governor in India draws.

ACCORDING to the latest returns, in the year 1875, no less than 21, 391 persons and 48,234, head of cattle were killed in India by wild beasts and snake-bite, whilst 22, 357 wild animals and 270,185 snakes were destroyed at a cost to Government of Rs. 120,015. Taking the relative destructive powers of the wild animals, the loss of life may be classified—from elephants 61 human beings and 6 cattle; tigers 828 and 12,423; leopards 187 and 16,157; bears 84 and 529; wolves 1,060 and 9,407; hyænas 68 and 2,116; and other animals 1,446 and 3001. Snakes caused the death of 17,070 human beings and 3,166 head of cattle. Bengal shows by far the largest number of victims, as it lost 10,914 souls, whilst only 3,933 persons were killed in the N. W.P. 1,736 in Oudh; 1,536 in Madras; 1,072 in Bombay; 723 in the Punjab, 617 in the Central Provinces and 420 in Assam. It is worth enquiry as to what extent is death from attacks of wild animals due to the prohibition of the use of fire-arms by the people of the districts which are infested with such animals.

THE VICAR of Slandyvodwg, Glamorganshire, was charged with having used profane language and also with assault. It was proved from evidence that the reverend defendant had during an altercation in a railway carriage, spoken profanely six times and the Bench inflicted upon him the penalty—imposed by an old statute—5s. for each curse. The charge of assault was dismissed. We read that the statute in question imposes 5s. for every oath if the guilty person be in the condition of a gentleman and 2s. in the case of persons of low degree. So the lower the degree in birth the greater the license to swear.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THE LONDON EXAMINER states that on the occasion of the Spinoza bicentenary at Leipsig, a Hindu student from Vikrampore in Bengal drew, in pretty fluent German, an interesting comparison between Spinoza's works and those of several ancient and modern Indian philosophers.

THE FRENCH legislature has resolved to put an end to duelling. The bare act of duelling is henceforward to be considered a misdemeanour. Any one who fights a duel may be punished with a fine from £4 to £40 and with imprisonment from a month to a year. If he inflicts a wound, the fine may be doubled, and the term of imprisonment may be extended from three months to three years. Challenges are also forbidden on pain of punishment; and the seconds will be regarded as accomplices in the misdemeanour.

PATENTS SEEM to flourish in America even more than in England. We learn from a contemporary that there were no fewer than 23,408 applications at the United State Patent Office for grants of patents in the year ending the 30th of September 1876, and the number issued in the year, including re-issues and designs, was 15,911, being 1,681 more than in the preceding year. There were also 1,029 trade marks and 499 labels registered in the year 1875-76.

IT IS BELIEVED, from such stray scraps of information as reach Japan, that famine of great severity prevails in Corean. Parents are said to be selling their children for from five to ten per cents. each. The Corean ports being still closed to trade, no provisions can be imported from abroad.

THE ENGLISHMAN has the following :

"We have seldom seen a stronger example of the reckless habit of assertion unsupported by facts, so often indulged in by the native press, than the following from the *Hindoo Patriot* of yesterday, where our contemporary asks :—'Would the innovations made in the Civil Procedure Bill and passed in the course of six months have been passed in England in six times as many years?' Now the writer must have been well aware from Sir A. Hobhouse's exhaustive speech on this matter that the amended code was first introduced into the Council five years ago."

We cannot give our contemporary eyes to see or the mind to understand. We referred to the "innovations" made in the Civil Procedure Bill six months ago, and it was to these "innovations" so much objection was taken. The "innovations" in question were introduced in Bill No. 4, which was presented in September last. Nobody objected to the Bill as originally introduced, or as amended previous to September. Sir Arthur Hobhouse's statement that the Bill was introduced five years ago did not in the least affect our position.

THE MORMON BISHOP, JOHN D. LEE, was to have been executed at Utah on the 23rd of last month for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, when 120 Californian emigrants were murdered by the "Saints." His family is rather numerous for a Bishop; he has sixty-four children and eighteen wives. The amount of domestic bereavement his death will occasion must therefore be quite exceptional.

THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL.

BABUS R. C. DUTT C. S. and K. G. Gupta C. S. have been promoted to the first and second grades of Joint Magistracy respectively. This promotion we believe is due to their meritorious services in the cyclone-stricken districts.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *East* has the following regarding Mr. Allen, Assistant Magistrate, Dacca :

One day Mr. Allen was passing through the room where the Road Cess Amlahs sit and it so happened that an apprentice who was busily engaged in writing did not rise to *salam* him. This the *Chota Shaheb* immediately noticed and stood in front of the apprentice and addressed him in Hindoostani words to the following effect:—you Haramzada, Paji soour, tom gadha, tom jantanai Shaheb dheka utna sar selam dena hota' and warned him that in future severe measures will be taken of the repetetion of this conduct.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE have recently ruled that under Section 42 Act. VII (B. C.) of 1876 each individual proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property is required to file a separate application in respect to his share or interest. To facilitate the disposal of the work involved in the first preparation of the Registers, Collectors have been directed before issuing notices to objectors to get all the applications regarding each estate as complete as possible and to dispose of together all the applications affecting each estate.

A TELEGRAM from Simla states that "the Conference at Peshawur was closed without any definite change of relations" between the Governments of India and Cabul. It is added that a fanatical feeling has been stirred up in Cabul, "arising, it is believed, from events in Europe," but otherwise—all is serene.

RAIN FELL in most of the districts in the Madras Presidency during the week ending the 12th. The numbers on relief works were 708,014, being an increase of 14,253 on the previous week. Those receiving gratuitous relief increased by 73,194 during the week. There was no rain in Mysore or Bombay.

A NON-COMMISSIONED officer of a Queen's regiment employed as a famine overseer in Madras is reported to have shot two coolies "in self defence."

THE opium cultivators of Behar have struck, owing to some changes lately made in the weighment and price of the drug.

THE SOLDIER O'REILLY, of the 6th Royal, who was lately tried by Court Martial for shooting two of his comrades during the Imperial Assemblage was hanged in the Fort at Delhi on Tuesday last (the 10th instant). The sentence was carried out in the presence of the troops.

A LINE of outposts is being laid out along the base of the Murree Hills. It will serve as a check on the tribes in that region and also as a connecting link between the Bolan Pass and British territory. Meanwhile the telegraph line to Quetta is growing rapidly. Its construction was hitherto delayed by the necessity of making it conform to the direction chosen for the military posts just referred to but it is now complete as far as Mittree.

THERE was general rain in Bengal throughout the week ending the 14th instant, which much retarded cultivation in some places, but has done good in others. Indigo has benefited. As much as 7·19 inches of rain was registered at Bagirhat in Jessore. The Collector of Rajshahye reports that there will be no mangoe crop this year, the rain in January and February having caused an unusual growth of stem and leaf, which exhausted the strength of the trees, so that "there has been hardly any blossom." Towards the end of the week the weather became everywhere warmer and more seasonable. From Lohardugga it is reported: "The prospects of tea have never been so good as this year, the unusual rain having been most beneficial."

FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL.

WE ARE INFORMED that if sufficient subscriptions for the support of the Calcutta Town Band are obtained from native gentlemen it is intended that the Band shall play in Beadon Square on Friday evenings. A similar arrangement was made once by Sir Stuart Hogg.

MR. JUSTICE Louis Jackson, it is said, is engaged in drawing up a scheme to give effect to Mr. Eden's proposal for the constitution of Appellate Benches in the Mofussil.

THE SYNDICATE of the Calcutta University have raised the passing marks at the B. A. Examination according to the following scale, for the A. and B. Courses alike :—

For the 1st div—280 marks out of 500 (from 250)
" 2nd " 230 " " (from 200)
" 3rd " 280 " " (from 149 in A. 166 in B.)

They have also decided to refer to the Heads of affiliated colleges for their opinion, the proposal to abolish, Mathematics and the 2nd languages for the A. Course, and English, Mathematics and Chemistry for the B. Course. According to this proposal, a candidate would pass provided he obtain 33 per cent. of the marks in each of the three subjects above named and 180 marks on the whole. We hope English will not be excluded from any course.

"A HINDOO" thus writes to the *Times* :

"Being a Hindoo, and knowing a little of Hindoo law, I was naturally very much surprised on reading the astounding statement of Mr. Roebuck, reported in the *Times* that 'by the law of Hindustan a Hindoo might marry his sister.' Far from this being a fact, a marriage even with a second cousin is against the doctrines of Hindoo religion and Hindoo law. I do not know who the potentate is that Mr. Roebuck alludes to, but, though he might have been a native of Hindustan, he was certainly not a Hindoo."

THE FOLLOWING *London Gazette* notification is copied in the *Gazette of India* for general information :

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, to give orders for the appointment of General His Highness Jioji Rao Scindia Maharaja of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the 1st Class, or Knights Grand Cross of most Honourable Order of the Bath."

WE ADVOCATED emigration to Burmah in connection with famine relief measures in Madras. We are glad to learn from the *Englishman* that an attempt is to be made to promote the emigration to Burmah, the Government of India having sanctioned nineteen lacs for the service.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT seems to be at loggerheads with Sir Richard Temple. We learn from a telegram that in reply to Sir Richard Temple's minutes, the Madras Government have laconically stated that they are well aware of the necessity of not having, and do not intend to have, large quantities of grain reserve on hand when next season's crops ripen.

IT IS STATED that Moulvi Abdul Fezl Muhammad Abdur Rahman, son of Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, of Calcutta; Moulvi Abdul Hussin Khan, B. A. an inhabitant of Azimabad; Hakim Syid Waris 'Ali, son of Hakim Syid Ihsan Ali, Vakil to H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior, and son-in-law of Mir Shahamat Ali Khan Bahadur, C. S. I. and Hakim Syid Hazim Ali are proceeding to England, the first two to qualify themselves for the Bar, and the latter for general education.

SATURDAY, 21ST APRIL.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Leader* protests against the new Cess Bills. We give the following from our contemporary's article on the subject :

"It is said, indeed, that these cesses must not be abhorred as taxes, but rather cherished as rates of insurance against famine. Assuming the correctness of that view, and bearing in mind the fact that hitherto the cost of famine has been borne by the entire empire, it might be thought that these insurance rates also should be shared by the whole community. "Though it may be convenient to do so in theory," it is "quite impossible in fact, or in act, to separate the part from the whole. If a man stabs me in the hand or foot, I am not comforted by his assurance that he recognises a distinction between my limbs and myself; that he has only been attacking my foot or my hand; and that he had no intention of inflicting any personal injury on me. He does inflict a personal injury upon me; and the pain and hurt of that injury I feel not only in the spot where I am wounded, but in every part of my body." A famine raging in one district similarly affects all others, and thus all others are interested in providing against a recurrence of such a calamity. In truth, roads, railways, and canals are imperial works, and should never be placed under local administrations."

Calcutta is not affected by these cesses, and so the European community are quiet.

MR. SUTCLIFFE, the Director of Public Instruction, left for Europe yesterday. He has taken fifteen months' furlough and intends to return to duty on the expiration of his leave. Mr. Croft has taken charge of his new office. Although a comparatively young officer he is a man of great ability and strong will. He combines the experience of a Professor with that of an Inspector, and will be thus able to control effectively both the instructional and inspectorial branches of his department.

NO SUCCESSOR has yet been appointed to Mr. Rowe as Inspector of Schools. It is said that Mr. Garrett will act for Mr. Rowe in addition to his present duties. We cannot understand the object of this doubling up. Cannot a competent native be found to take Mr. Rowe's place?

THE LEADER has the following : "It is not the Bengal National Indian Association of which Mr. Eden become president, but the Bengal Branch of Miss Carpenter's well meant, but the wholly unpractical, National Indian Association. We can only say that we are heartily sorry to see the present Lieutenant Governor of these provinces imitating the shambling gait of his predecessor in quest of an ephemeral popularity. We had hoped better things of him, unmindful of the change for the worse so often wrought in men who have achieved the object of their reasonable ambition more quickly than they had any right to expect. Hazael, the Syrian noble, was very different from Hazel the Syrian King." *Etu Brute*! Does Hazael the King really differ from Hazael the Noble?

DURING the first quarter of the present year, 377 books and periodicals were published in Bengal. Of the books, 198 were in Bengali, 33 in English, 19 in Sanskrit, 12 in Uriya, and the rest in Hindi, Persian, &c. Of the periodicals were 16 in English, 16 in Bengali, 5 in Sanscrit, 4 in Hindi, 1 in Persian, and 1 in Bengali and English. The number of books and pamphlets was 271, of bi-linguals 57, of tri-linguals 6, and of periodicals 43.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London April 12—In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote made his financial statement, announcing a surplus for 1876 of £445,000 sterling. The estimated revenue for 1877 is £79,000,000. The estimated expenditure £78,790,000 sterling. No increase or remission of taxation is proposed.

London April 13—In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, in answering a question, said that no definite proposal concerning an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies was before the Government, and he was therefore unable to state their views in the matter.

St. Petersburg April 13.—The Russian troops are moving towards Jasay. The Circular of the Porte respecting the Russian Protocol is regarded here as an end of farther negociations. The Armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has expired.

13.—It is believed that a declaration of war is imminent. The St. Petersburgh reserves on furlough have been ordered to rejoin by the 22nd April.

Constantinople April 13.—Turkey has finally rejected the demands made by Montenegro and has telegraphed to Prince Nikita informing him of the failure of peace negotiations, and that no prolongation of the suspension of hostilities will be listened to. The reserves of the Roumanian permanent army have been called out for service.

London April 14—In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby in submitting the Circular from the Porte, said he regretted it was unsatisfactory and not at all conducive to a peaceful settlement. A long debate took place in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Harting on, in moving for additional papers, asked the views of the Government, and how they reconciled the Protocol with the independence and integrity of the Porte. Mr. Hardy, in replying, refused to lay a portion of the papers on the table, and said that England's last word, which would be in favor of peace, had not yet been uttered. England objected to make war on Turkey, who had done her no wrong. The Protocol was signed because the Government believed it would afford Russia a last chance of disarming. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. Lowther, Under Colonial Secretary, answering a question said it was impossible, without enquiry, to sanction any Railway schemes to meet the scarcity in Ceylon, but that roads and other public works were in contemplation.

14.—The Turkish Ambassador to-day had an interview with Lord Derby, in which the latter declared that he failed to see by what further steps the British Ministry could avert war.

St. Petersburg April 18—The situation here remains unchanged, meanwhile active warlike preparations continue. The Czar stars for Kischeneff to-night, inspect the Russian Army. His Majesty will not however take part in the expected campaign. Abdul Kerim Pacha and Chief of the Turkish Staff are at Roubchoux (*sic.*) (Rustchuck?)

Berlin April 18.—The semi-official *Correspondent* of Berlin states that, since no hope is entertained of averting war, the Powers will endeavour to localise it.

St. Petersburg April 18.—A circular despatch has been issued by Prince Gortschakoff justifying a proclamation of war, an Imperial manifesto is expected before hostilities commence.

Constantinople April 18.—The expulsion of Russian subjects from the Turkey is expected. The Russian Embassy leaves here next week. The Kashgar Envoy has had an audience of the Sultan.

THERE WAS a slight error in our article on the "Logical Sequence of Decentralization in our issue for the 9th instant," which being pointed out to us we readily correct. We wrote that "both to the Foriegn *and to the Home* Departments an Under-Secretary and an Assistant Secretary have been added." The words underlined are incorrect,

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

The Home Department has one Secretary and one Under-Secretary.

THE WRITER OF THE WEEK in this *Evening's Englishman* thinks that when at the late Cess meeting Raja Degumber said that famines were few and far between in Bengal and referred as proof to the famine of 1769-70, and that of 1873-74, he made an unaccountable oversight by ignoring the Orissa Famine of 1866. If our contemporary will refer to the speech of the Raja he will find that the speaker was quite explicit and consistent. He said that failure of rains in two, three, or even half a dozen districts did not produce a general famine in the whole country, for the surplus produce of the other would be available for the distressed districts. The Orissa Famine according to his view came under this category.

WE BEG TO ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Finance and Revenue Accounts from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1875. 2. Journal of the Society of Arts for March, London. 3. Report of the Assam Government on Labor Emigration. 4. Upa-Sastra by J. D. Hawken, Madras. 5. Administration Report of British Burmah for 1875-76. 6. Subdakulpadruma of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, second edition, Part 7, nos. 2 and 3. 7. Kavita-mala by Rajkrishna Mookerjea M. A. B. L. 8. The Orissa Tributary States : their present condition and how to improve it. 9. The Vedarthayatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas, no. 9. 10. The National Magazine Vol. II. No. 5. 11. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLV. Part II. no. IV. 12. Report of the Judicial Administration, Central Provinces for 1876. 13. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, February 1877.

THE PUBLIC MEETING against the Presidency Magistrates' Act held at the Town Hall this afternoon was we are informed attended by about 500 gentlemen. There were several speakers, chiefly native gentlemen. They all laid stress upon the withdrawal of jury trial in the majority of cases. The best speeches we are told were those of Babus Kalichurn Banerjea and Surendranath Banerjea. About a dozen European and Eurasian gentlemen were present.

NOTICE

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the *26th April* next, at 7½ P. M.
Subject : Refraction of Light in media bounded by spherical surfaces continued.
LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar on *Saturday* the *28th* idem, 5 P. M.
Subject : "The Fundamental Law of Electric Phenomena."
Admission fee for Saturday's lecture, one rupee.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1877.

THE BURDEN ON THE LAND IN BENGAL.

WE are afraid that Mr. Eden did not make a proper enquiry when he said in Council the other day that the tendency of modern legislation was not to throw the burden upon the land. He is reported to have spoken as follows :

"He heard it very constantly asserted by those interested in the land that every burthen was thrown upon the land; but he ventured to think that the tendency of modern legislation was the other way. Merchants, traders, and shop-keepers were made to pay for everything that was given to them in the shape of water, light, and police; while the cultivators of the soil had not been made to pay for anything. The cultivators of Bengal, and indeed the landed interest generally, paid little or no taxation. They paid rent for their land, or the revenue; but they had agreed to pay this, taking a settlement for their estates, and as salt tax they paid something very nominal. But for all the benefits of good administration and protection they paid absolutely nothing else. Whenever proposals were made with the object of making those interested in the land pay something, the objection was raised that they were made to pay for everything. He believed that there never was a greater delusion."

Now, how do the facts stand ? We leave aside the land-revenue, to which we will come by and bye. Let us take the taxes direct or indirect, which fall upon the land. The stamp-tax was one of the earliest taxes devised to equalise the burden upon land and commerce, but facts shew that in this agricultural country the pressure of this tax is much greater upon the land than upon the trade. Thus we find the receipts from the stamps for the last three years :

YEARS.	Duties under General Stamp Act.					Duties under Court Fees' Act.	Total under both Acts.
	Non-judicial stamps.	Special adhesive stamps.	Receipts revenue, share transfer and foreign bill stamps	Hoondees or bills of exchange.	Total of general stamps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74..	1680065	522322	181687	96731	2481405	5898956	8180361
1874-75..	1693308	558256	191761	97914	2541239	6246787	8788026
1875-76..	1771571	545353	186604	99786	2603314	6579555	9182869

It will be seen from the above that while the produce of the commercial stamps last year came to Rs. 26,03,314, the court fees stamps amounted to Rs. 65,29,555, and as land-suits constitute the bulk of the litigation in this country and the value of such suits is the greatest, the bulk of the stamp revenue is derived from the land. The salt, excise and customs are paid by the consumer, and as the majority of the population are interested in land they contribute the largest share of the revenue derived from these sources. Of the provincial revenues the Registration fee forms an item, and as immovable property alone is subject to compulsory registration, the burden of this fee falls chiefly upon the land. There is next the Zemindari Dak Cess, and it falls upon the land. We have next the Embankment Cess, and from the nature of this Cess it falls upon the land. We now turn to the Municipal taxes. The following statement gives the receipts of the various Municipalities, classed under the several heads, for 1875-76 :

	Municipalities under Act III. (B.C.) of 1864.		Towns under Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868.	Chowkedari unions under Act XX. of 1856.	Towns under Act XXVI. of 1850.	TOTAL.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them.	358846	375021	.....	.....	.. ...	733867
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances and their property to be protected.	.....	.....	417101	109536	14997	541634
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants.	29310	65336	.....	431	641	65718
Fines and fees ...	8405	11876	4107	371	255	25014
Pounds, ferries, and tolls	11932	118636	20603	941	160	152272
Rent of houses gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities.	718	23090	8282	1646	35	33771
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds.	211949	57268	27361	1341	771	305690
Total.....	621160	621227	477454	121266	16859	1857966

It will be seen from the above that the principle of the Municipal tax and the Chowkidari tax is the assessment of the land. It is true that in Municipal towns the shops are taxed, but it is not trade-profits but rent which is assessed, and a tax on rent as John Stuart Mill shews falls upon the landlord. Calcutta is the only town where a trade tax is levied in the shape of a license tax, but its produce is about one-tenth of the total municipal receipts. The house-rate, the lighting, the police rate, and the water-rate in Calcutta fall upon the owners or occupiers of the land. There is then the rural Police Cess, levied under Sir William Grey's Village Police Act, which also falls upon the land. Next comes the newly imposed Road Cess, which is imposed upon the land. The only taxes, which are paid by the commercial class, is a small portion of the stamp revenue, and such portions of the salt, excise, and customs as are represented in the consumption of the trading class. The canal navigation and road tolls, which form but a small fraction, are contributed by the commercial class. As for the land revenue, opinions differ as to whether it should be called tax or rent. The land-tax has been inherited by the British Government from the Mahomedans. In the Regulations the terms "jumma," "rent," "rental," "land-tax," and "revenue" are indifferently used to signify the same assessment. Now, as it seems to us, whatever word or phrase be used in the laws or in public documents to describe the payment exacted from the holder of settled land the thing meant is simply and best defined as (and so-called in the very earliest of the Regulations or public proceedings, *viz.*, Governor Verelst's Instructions to the Supervisors in August, 1769) "the legal due of Government." A *firman* of the Emperor Aurungzebe in 1668 says :—

"We have deemed it expedient to issue our royal edict to all officers entrusted with the management of affairs throughout Hindustan, directing them to levy the *Kheraj* in the mode and proportion enjoined by the holy law and the tenets of Abu Haneefa."

"It is evident," writes the well-known Arabic scholar and Mahomedan lawyer, Mr. Neil Edmonstone Ballie, "that a Mahomedan sovereign has no possible pretention to be considered the proprietor of *ooshree* or *khiraj* land. *Khiraj* in particular, is due by a proprietor of land to the sovereign, as representative of the community, and the sovereign cannot be creditor and debtor at the same time." Again : "The *khiraj* is appropriated by law to certain purposes. It is collected by the Sultan through his officers, and ought to be reserved for its particular objects in a separate department of the public treasury; and it may be presumed that it cannot lawfully be diverted from them. The principal of these objects may be comprised under the defence and administration of the country, and under most Mahomedan Governments, the application of the *khiraj* is usually left to the governors of provinces, who are held to be accountable for the application." Thus the *khiraj* under the Mahomedans was "land-tax," and the English Government having adopted the fiscal system of the Mahomedans cannot by any process of reasoning alter the true character of the *khiraj* But whether the *khiraj* be called a rent-charge. or land-tax, the result is the same. Excluding however the land-tax the taxes we have enumerated above show that the whole tendency of Indian legislation has been to throw the burden upon the land. And yet it is proposed to increase the burden upon the land, without in any way touching the commercial class which has undoubtedly benefited the most under the stable and progressive rule of the British Government. Let the reader now judge in the light of the facts we have given above whether it is right to say that, "the cultivators of Bengal, and indeed the landed interest generally pay little or no taxation."

THE DEBATE ON THE IRRIGATION BILL.

AS WE stated last week there was a lively debate in the Bengal Council on the Irrigation Bill. Mr. Ravenshaw in introducing the Bill said that "it should be understood that canals and irrigation works were not undertaken by Government as a speculation with a view to pecuniary profits, but they had been accepted as an imperative necessity in order to save the people from periodically recurring famine and flood, as well as the best means of improving the country increasing its resources, promoting trade and facilitating traffic." In making this statement, Mr. Ravenshaw ignored two important facts. In the first place the works had not been started by Government, but by private speculators for profit. The element of philanthrophy was thrown in by Government when it guaranteed the interest on the capital. But the company soon after discovered that the works wont pay, and they succeeded in cajoling the Government to purchase them. If the Government had not done this the loss would not have been much; the argument that the Government having guaranteed the interest was bound to maintain the works was beside the question, for when the

company found that they could not get on, the Government would have done well by stopping there. But it purchased the white elephant, and it does not know what to do with it. The result is that the land of Bengal is to be burdened with heavy taxation to pay for the blunder of Government. Mr. Ravenshaw, however, attempted to shew that the Government did not commit a blunder. He said the loss of revenue caused by flood during the thirty-six years previous to 1866 was 19¾ lakhs of rupees, and the loss by drought during the same period was 25¾ lakhs—thus making the total of Government remissions 45½ lakhs. Again in 1866 the actual loss to the ryots in the value of the produce lost was 89 lakhs of rupees, and the estimated loss sustained during the thirty-six years prior to 1866 was 300 lakhs of rupees. But since the irrigation works have been in operation no such loss has occurred. Now, it cannot be denied that Orissa is periodically afflicted with flood and drought, but Mr. Ravenshaw's own statement shews that the immunity from these misfortunes which it has enjoyed since 1866 can be very remotely traced to the irrigation works. He admits that "in Orissa only a small portion of the canal system is complete," and how could it consistently be urged that the good fortune of Orissa since 1866 was due to the irrigation works alone? The fact is that drought and flood come at long intervals. The same admission takes away the brightness of the picture of the present condition of Orissa presented by Mr. Ravenshaw in so far as it has been produced by the canals. Mr. Ravenshaw said, "there had been a general improvement of the population, the zemindars found no difficulty in meeting the calls for rent, the ryots paid without hardship and the value of produce was increasing. Rice, the staple produce, was now more than double the price current twenty years ago, and what was a very significant fact, during the last few years, that was to say ever since irrigation works had commenced, there had been no sale of an estate for arrears of revenue throughout that part of the district where the works were in operation." Now we readily admit the present prosperity of Orissa, but if "only a small portion of the canal system is complete," how could this small tract contribute to the improvement and prosperity of the whole province, unless part be taken for the whole? The fact is that since the calamity of 1866 the Government has directed its attention to Orissa, and has opened up the country to commerce. Hitherto Orissa was a sealed country; it did not export its surplus produce, simply because there was no outlet for it; the price of agricultural produce was stationary, and the condition of the people consequently depressed. But since 1866 the Government has opened roads and ports in Orissa, and its produce has found a market. The natural result of the improvement of communications has been a large exportation of the surplus produce of the country, a rise in the value of produce, extension of cultivation, enrichment of ryots, regular payment of rent, and absence of default of revenue. It is true that the canals have contributed their share to the improvement of communications, but as Mr. Ravenshaw himself admits "only a small portion of the canal system is complete," it cannot be correct to say that the present prosperity of Orissa is due to it alone. Such being the case, we do not see how it could be contended that the irrigation works having conferred so much benefit on Orissa the people ought to be made to pay a compulsory rate. Inconsistently enough while giving such a glowing picture of the prosperity of Orissa as due to the irrigation system, in the same breath Mr. Ravenshaw says, "it might be said that these works had hitherto effected but little good, that the people did not appreciate the benefits offered to them free, and that the costly works undertaken were not utilised. All this was to a certain extent true. In this country great difficulty was experienced in getting the people to move out of the old grooves in which they were brought up, and this fact was clearly proved a few years ago when Sir George Campbell's scheme for farms was put upon its trial. In spite of several advantages offered them the people refused to avail themselves of them, and so strong was the caste feeling on the subject that some of those who had agreed to accept the offers made subsequently declined to do so, pressure having been brought to bear on them by their countrymen." Now, we submit that if the people did find the irrigation water so remunerative, they would not be slow to avail themselves of it. Does caste feeling really prevent them from introducing new crops? Potatoe, sugarcane, wheat, barley, pulwal, and other vegetables have been introduced into Orissa from time to time, and caste feeling of the cultivators did not stand in the way. The truth is that the Indian ryot, whatever his shortcomings, does not refuse to cultivate any new crop, from caste or any other feeling, which promises to be remunerative. If a thing pays, it readily finds favour with him.

Mr. S. C. Bayley spoke of the Sone Canal. Perhaps the prospects of that canal are more promising than those of the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, but the best answer to Mr. Bayley is contained in the memorial of the Maharaja of Domraon and his son, a copy of which lies before us. The memorial is so well argued, and supported by such a strong array of facts and figures that we cannot resist the temptation of giving copious extracts from it. The memorialists urge:

In the first place it is proposed to assess these rates on all "irrigable lands," by which, no doubt, is intended all lands accessible to irrigation, without reference to their quality, or to the nature of the crops to be grown upon them. As a fact, however, your Memorialists humbly submit that under the head of "lands are comprised large tracts which are not, and never can be, brought under cultivation." There are thousands of beegahs which all the water in the world would never transform from a wilderness into a garden, and there are broad stretches of land which an additional supply of water will probably convert into a swamp. And yet, in either case, your Memorialists and a few other zemindars will be required to pay for the use of that which is either useless or injurious.

Your Memorialists would further presume to question the propriety of levying a rate without reference to the character of the cultivation. It is notorious that some crops require only one watering, while others cannot have too much moisture. In your Memorialists' zemindary, for instance, there are many acres of alluvial soil that stand in no need of artificial irrigation, and will suffer rather than be benefited by an increased supply of water. The occupying ryots in such localities would sooner resign their holdings than pay a cess for what is injurious to their crops, and thus your Memorialists would be reduced to the alternative of paying the Government collector a considerable sum of money which they have no chance of recouping themselves—or of losing their tenants, and with them whatever little rent they may now receive.

Your Memorialists would also bring to your Honor's notice the fact that no inconsiderable portion of the irrigable lands in their zemindary are let as low as eight and even four annas per beegah, and this rental, trifling as it may appear, has often to be remitted, in whole or in part, when adverse seasons come round. No amount of watering will ever enable the ryots to pay ten or even eight or half that number of annas per beegah in addition to a rent of which they already complain as excessive. In any case, it seems to your Memorialists hardly consistent with the usually humane and considerate action of the British Government, that the proposed rate should be levied before the ryots can possibly derive any advantage from a continuous supply of water. No doubt, it is not the ryot but the zemindar who is primarily answerable. It is the latter who has to make advances which it is morally impossible he can ever recover from his ryots. These advances, too, he has to make without any allowance for his risk and trouble, or any compensation for the unproductive outlay of his capital. It is said, indeed, that he may repay himself hereafter out of the increased rental and the enhanced value of his estates. A ruinous experience, however, will soon show how unfounded are any such expectations. In the case of your Memorialists, for instance, there are thousands of beegahs upon which they cannot under any circumstances hope to increase their rent, while the price of land in the market will certainly fall in presence of these constantly recurring rates and cesses, which, rightly or wrongly, are regarded by the people of Bengal as directly opposed to the spirit and the letter of the Permanent Settlement.

In the course of the debates which took place in 1875, with reference to a somewhat similar Act, it was shown with great force that the zemindar should never be called upon to collect rates of this kind. In the hands of an unscrupulous zemindar, it was urged, the power was liable to gross abuse, whilst, on the other hand, a just and kindly natured zemindar would be liable to see his estates put up to auction, because he had failed to realise the amount of a cess the collection of which was no part of his original obligations. In cases where the zemindar has parted with his rights for a term of years, or in perpetuity—with the reservation of a quit-rent—it is surely the middleman, by whatever designation he may be called, and not the zemindar, who should be required to collect the ryots' dues.

It may here be appropriately remarked that zemindars as yet possess no power to summarily compel the ryots to pay the cess when it falls due. The Government reserves to itself the privilege of selling up defaulters, whilst to zemindars is left the slow, uncertain, and costly process of recovering rents and cesses by a civil action. Your Honor, indeed, holds out a hope that summary powers may shortly be conferred upon them, but, assuming that they at last exercise the powers thus obtained, all that they can hope for is to get back their lands, sacrificing all arrears, and take their chance of obtaining other tenants both able and willing to pay for the water with which they would rather dispense. *And all this trouble, risk, and certain loss are cast upon the zemindars not on account of any previous shortcomings on their part, but because a former Government made a bad bargain in purchasing a canal that was never wanted and which should never have been made. The peculiar hardship of the case is that the Soane canal runs almost its whole length through the estates of your Memorialists, who will thus be compelled to suffer for the extravagance of a speculative Company and the inconsiderate generosity of a Government that entered into a one-sided engagement, the ruinous obligations of which are now to be transferred to your unfortunate Memorialists.*

The Maharaja and his son thus put their own case:

After all, the most important objection to the cess is to be found in a zemindar's inability to pay upon his whole estate as though it consisted of only well-cultivated lands. In truth, so far as Shahabad is concerned, a large proportion of the land is unculturable, and consequently an equally large proportion of the cess collection will have to come out of the pockets of the zemindars. As it is, not a year passes without exhibiting a large amount of unrecovered and irrecoverable rent, written off to loss, but it will be a very serious matter if, in addition to these direct losses, the zemindar has to make good to Government so high a collection as ten or even eight annas per beegah upon all irrigable land. Amongst others, your Memorialists Raj must inevitably come to an end if they be compelled to pay at that rate upon all the lands they possess that are accessible to the waters of the Soane Canal. It is not merely on private estates that the difficulty of recovering arrears of rent is experienced. The Government is scarcely less inconvenienced, though armed with summary powers, and every year encounters losses on the lands directly managed in its own name and by its own officers.

The gross area of the Shahabad District is estimated at 2,806,400 acres, upon which the Government at present realizes a land revenue of 17½ lakhs. Descending from generals to particulars, your Memorialists would solicit your Honor's attention to the following figured statement of their case. The total area of their estates in the Shahabad district, as entered in the Collector's Register, appears to be 652,616 beegahs, less than one-tenth of the area of the entire zillah of which 443,115 beegahs are cultivated, and 209,501 unculturable. The gross rental is in round numbers Rs. 6,64,124, from which the following sums have to be deducted. Government Revenue Rs. 2,68,340, (or more than one-seventh of the entire land revenue of the district). Road Cess Rs. 32,369, Zemindary Dakh Cess Rs. 622, Proposed Public Works rate Rs. 32,369, and Collection Charge of 10 per cent. Rs. 66,412, making a grand total of Rs. 4,00,452. The net balance or rental is thus only Rs 2,63,672. If from this be deducted the proposed compulsory irrigation cess, amounting to Rs. 2,17,538, your Memorialists will be left with an annual income of Rs. 46,134. Comment is unnecessary.

The memorialists thus conclude:

Practically, the new cess will be levied almost entirely upon their estates, and consequently at their expense. Their ryots already pay as much rent as a just landlord would care to demand of them. They will not use the water of the Soane Canal, because they are firmly convinced that it is injurious to vegetation. Even if they did use it, and the produce of their lands was increased, the improvement would not be experienced all at once, and consequently they would be in no position to pay the cess. Government would, nevertheless, require it at the hands of your Memorialists, without, however, making any allowance for seeing to the efficiency of the subsidiary channels, or for the trouble of collecting so many small sums, or yet for the risk incurred in paying in advance, or for the loss of interest on the capital thus absorbed. If all irrigable lands are to be cessed, your Memorialists will be called upon to pay on an immense tract of dry sand which not even the Nile water would avail to fertilise. Their tenants are probably not more troublesome than those with whom the Government is brought more directly in contact upon the estates administered by its immediate agents, but neither are they more intelligent and tractable. They cannot and will not look beyond the present. The future is to them a blank. They will not, and cannot be made to, pay for prospective advantages. And thus, as already stated, upon your Memorialists will fall the crushing weight of a cess (in return for which they will never derive the slightest benefit.

If the reader will read the remarks of the Hon'ble Members in the light of the above memorial, he will at once see how far they are reasonable and just. The Advocate General said that "it would be unjust and unfair in the extreme that the maintenance of works constructed in a particular locality for strictly local purposes should be defrayed out of general revenue. It was almost axiomatic that these expenses should be met by those for whose immediate benefit they were incurred, and that was the principle which the present Bill affirmed and proposed to carry out in practice." Surely the Advocate General could not be unaware that the object of the Irrigation Bill was not to charge the whole cost of the canals upon the cultivators, who were supposed to be benefited. As His Honor the Lieutenant Governor pointed out it was not the object of the Bill to throw upon the ryots the whole cost, but only the working expenses of the canals, and a small portion of the interest. The question is that if the general tax-payer in Bengal should be made to pay for the mistakes of the Government of India, why not the whole body of tax-payers, represented by it? It would be as just

to tax the ryot of Chittagong or Backergunj to pay for works in Orissa as the ryot in Oudh, inasmuch as the empire forms a unit. The Advocate General urged the analogy of the Embankment and Road Cess Acts. He said: "now it was well known that zemindars were under the obligation by virtue of their kabuliats or contracts with the Government, to maintain embankments and to do other necessary acts for the protection of their estates, and it was for the purpose of providing machinery to carry out that obligation that the Embankment Act was passed." None knows better than the Advocate General that the obligation to maintain embankments rested upon both the Government and the zemindars under the contract of the Permanent Settlement, and when objection was taken to the Embankment Act of 1873, it was on the ground that the Government should not shift its own responsibility on to the zemindars, and the latter were successful. As for the Road Cess the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds admitted that there was no analogy between the Road Cess and the Provincial Public Works Cess, and yet the Advocate General contended that the new Cess Bill was justified by the Road Cess Bill. Then the Advocate General remarked: "Opinions of eminent men had been cited by the hon'ble member as bearing out his views and showing conclusively that the use of water supplied should be voluntary and not compulsory. These opinions were more or less speculative; they were delivered in anticipation of what might occur and upon a different state of things." Now, was the opinion of the Secretary of State speculative? It was a question of principle which the Duke of Argyll had to decide, and after a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case His Grace held that a compulsory rate would not be just. This principle is to be respected throughout the empire, but in Bengal alone it is to be reversed, because as the learned Advocate General says it was a "speculative" decision. Lastly in answer to the argument that it would not be just to compel people to pay for a thing which might not be of use to him in times of real necessity, the Advocate General said that the Bill authorized remission in case of failure of supply. True, but the conditions are so framed that the remission would be rare, and even if it be granted, would it be just that the ryot should continue to pay in good years, when he would not require artificial supply, and should be allowed remission in bad years only for failure of supply? What a poor consolation would this remission be to him? He would be paying all along in the hope of getting a supply in time of need, but if he did not get it he would have the satisfaction of paying for the particular year. Where would then be the force of the argument that the rate would be an insurance rate?

Mr. Bell admitted that "it was perfectly true that when a canal was fed by a river which had a small catch-basin, and which therefore depended upon the local rainfall for its supply, if the rainfall was insufficient the water in the river would be insufficient also; and the Midnapur canal, which had been alluded to by his hon'ble friend, was to a certain extent obnoxious to these objections." But these objections Mr. Bell argued did not apply to the Orissa or Sone Canals. Now all these canals are fed by mountain streams, and if the rain fails, these streams will fail, and the canals will consequently fail in a time of general scarcity of water.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor admitted that the people of Orissa would not be able to bear the whole cost of the works, it was therefore proposed to levy a small cess upon them for working expenses, but surely that argument did not justify a compulsory cess. If the cultivators benefited, they should certainly pay, but that on the free trade principle. As for the rest of the charge, His Honor said, "what had been done had really been what his hon'ble friend desired. The burden had, as he suggested, been taken over by the Government; but then the question arose, what was this Government? Hitherto it had been the Government of India; and the way that Government paid for the works was by taxing the people of India generally. The people of all India paid for watering the fields of the people of Orissa and protecting them from risk of drought. Now on what His Honor thought a right and just principle, it had been determined that the Government which was to meet the expense of keeping up these works was the Local Government, and the people whom that Government represented were the people of Bengal; therefore under these Bills taxation was about to be imposed by the Government, which would be raised from the people generally whom the Government represented, while some small portion of it would be raised from the people of the district specially protected and benefited. He need hardly point out that the Government would only pay for such charges as this by taxation in some form or another; it had no reserve stock of its own in which the people had no interest and concern, and the only question at issue was who should pay for local works—local interests represented by the Local Government, or imperial interests represented by the Imperial Government? He could not understand how there could be any doubt on the subject." Here we respectfully submit we are at issue with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Sir John Strachey himself admits that works of local utility also enrich the empire and are therefore of general utility, and when such is the case why an arbitrary distinction should be drawn between provincial and imperial taxation? In other parts of the empire this distinction has not been drawn, but why should Bengal alone be sacrificed to this novel principle of local finance? The empire forms a grand partnership and let each partner contribute his own share to make good any loss which the State suffers. To make a part pay for the whole is neither fair nor just. It is on this ground we are opposed to the new Cess Bills.

IRRIGATION AND INDIAN DEFICITS.

WE have had for some weeks past before us a pamphlet with the above title by a member of the Bengal Civil Service. The writer has discussed the subject at great length and in considerable detail. His main object is to establish the necessity of a compulsory irrigation rate. He shews the loss which the Government has sustained by undertaking irrigation works. He gives the following official return of irrigation in the North Western Provinces for 1871-72:

Name of Work.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1870-71.	Total income realized during 1871-72.	Deduct Charges for 1871-72.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest charges at 4½ per cent.	Total.	
Ganges Canal ...	£2418534	£182907	£91360	£109339	£200699	—£17792
Eastern Jumna ... Canal	197382	51026	19890	8915	28795	× 22231
Doon Canals ...	54908	4714	2628	2479	5107	—393
Rohilkund Canals.	49362	3254	7608	2351	9959	9705
						Net— £2659

The above statement shows that on these four schemes, which were then the only complete ones in the North West Provinces, there had, up to the end of 1870-71, been expended nearly 2 millions, that the interest and maintenance charges against revenue for 1871-72 were £244,560, and that these charges were covered by the revenue, with the exception of £2,659. The writer however holds that deducting the Eastern Jumna Canal, which was a legacy of the Mahomedan Government, and which is the most productive, the deficit for the year would have been just £25,000. The writer next shews the return of Punjab irrigation works. He would omit from calculation the Western Jumna Canal, which is an old Mahomedan work, reopened and in some places realigned by Government. This canal shows a net surplus revenue of £60,710, after payment of 5 per cent. interest on its capital and maintenance charges, which is simply owing to the fact that our Government found it ready made, and consequently had to incur a comparatively small capital outlay on it.. The other canals in the Punjab shew the following results:

Name of Work	Total outlay on construction up to end of 1870-71.	Deduct Charges in 1871-72				Total income realized.	Deficit.
		Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total.			
Bari Doab Canal ...	1259522	31934	62976	94910		71540	23370
Lower Sutlej and Chenab (Inundation Canals) ...	11290	3687	564	4251		555	3696
Upper Sutlej and Chenab (Inundation) Canals.	56451	10747	2823	13570		5548	8022
Indus (Inundation) Canals ...	38514	14897	1926	16763		9612	7151
Minor irrigation works	18443	1474	922	2396		897	6499
Total ...	1384223	.....	.....	131690		88152	43739

The deficits thus amount to £43,738. As regards the financial results of the Midnapore and Orissa canals, the official report for 1874-75 shews:

	Capital invested exclusive of interest.
Orissa Canals	£1,552,000
Midnapore Canals	613,000

On the other hand the Orissa canals in 1874-75 yielded a revenue of £4848 and the Midnapore canals £11620, shewing a loss of £149,600. The writer estimates the aggregate annual loss upon the irrigation works in the North West Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal at £314,000. How is this loss to be made good? The writer is of opinion that the voluntary system has failed and that the only remedy lies in a compulsory rate. We need hardly say that we do not agree with him. He bases his recommendation upon the ground that irrigation canals are an insurance against drought and famine. He says, "Famine is to our rule in India an enemy far more powerful, more subtle, and more ready to attack us in our weakest parts than any human enemy we need fear. Its ravages are more ruinous in effect and less easy to repair. Yet up to the present time it is an enemy against which our defences are but few and far between. Here and there a canal stands forth as a fortress against the enemy,—able indeed to save the surrounding country, but not efficient to protect the vast plains which lie beyond and out of its reach. Our famine defences require thorough revision and speedy completion. The first step towards this is to overcome the financial difficulty of swelling deficits which at present renders impossible any persistent measures in that direction." This certainly reads well on paper, but we wish the writer had shewn the feasibility of his scheme. He however no where shews where irrigation is necessary and where it is not necessary, what would be the total capital outlay what the amount of working expenses, what the total area of irrigable lands, and what the pressure of a compulsory irrigation rate per head. If he had given these data, we would have been then in a position to judge whether his scheme was visionary or practical. He seems to think that all lands in India and all crops require irrigation, and that the State has only to wave the magician's wand for converting the plains of India into smiling gardens. He forgets that the rain-fall in Bengal is generally so seasonable, and sufficient, that the ryot ordinarily requires no canal water, that the autumn paddy lands which constitute ¾ of the cultivable area do not yield an average crop without rain-water which

is essential for the flowering of the paddy, that the failure of the rains is generally partial, confined to a few localities, that the deficiency of crop in those localities is generally made up by the surplus produce of neighbouring districts, that a universal drought occurs at along intervals, and that to avert such a calamity a complete net-work of irrigation canals is necessary, and what the cost of such a universal system of canals would be, we leave the writer to calculate. So much for a compulsory irrigation rate as an insurance rate. Then again would a uniform rate be just? The writer says: "If the rate as were actually the same, whether water was taken or not, there would be no one who would not gladly take the water and use it;—all with profit, and some with very great profit, to themselves. If the man who makes very great profit should be made to pay the same rate with him who would make some profit or none would that be just?" But the writer himself admits, whether land is really irrigable from a canal or not is often a matter which nothing except the careful and intelligent irrigation of the land would settle satisfactorily. But if it be found from experience that the land does not really benefit, on what principle should it be subjected to a compulsory rate?

Although the writer advocates a compulsory water rate he does not however follow the principle of the two cesses proposed in the Bengal Council. He says, "Backergunge is a fertile district at the north-east of the Bay of Bengal where famine and drought are unknown and can scarcely be conceived to be a possibility. It annually exports a large amount of rice which, were other districts not artificially protected from scarcity, would frequently command largely enhanced prices. The people of that district are not only prevented from thus increasing their wealth, but are actually required to subscribe towards paying for the means taken to effect that prevention." In other words he would not tax the ryot in Backergunge for the maintenance of the canals in Orissa or Midnapore. He adds, "the lands on which it is imposed should undoubtedly be those —and those only—which either do or are able to receive some benefit from the works; but the extent of the benefit received by the whole area should not regulate the total amount of the rate raised from that area, though the amount of each contribution towards that total should be regulated, once for all, by the relative benefit each acre may receive. The total amount of the rate raised must be the total amount required for the interest on the capital expended and for the maintenance of the works." But as was well pointed out by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Bengal Council, if this principle were enforced it would break the back of the camel. Thus from whatever point of view we look at the question a compulsory irrigation rate would be inequitable and oppressive.

THE RENT LAW.

THE present Lieutenant-Governor as we announced in a recent issue proposes to adopt Sir Richard Temple's bill to facilitate the recovery of arrears of rent. His Honor has addressed the Government of India on the subject. He admits that under the present procedure, the realization of rent by legal process, even when the arrear is not disputed, is so tedious and costly as practically in many cases to involve a denial of justice. If the ryots of a village combine to offer a passive resistance to the landlord by withholding all payments of rent, he can only realize his dues by a suit in the civil court against each individual cultivator. It is the object of the ryots to delay a final decision as long as possible, and the procedure of a civil suit affords them many facilities for doing so. In the meantime the zemindar, though thus kept out of his own dues, is compelled to pay the Government revenue on pain of losing his estate; and under the pressure thus put upon him, he is sometimes obliged to accede to the demands of the ryots and to forego claims which he would have been able to establish under a more expeditious legal procedure, or he is forced to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest to enable him to meet the Government demand. While Mr. Eden is not prepared at present to take up the question of defining the principles upon which rents should be enhanced, he is quite satisfied that something must be done without delay to improve the system under which the zemindars can now legally recover their rents. Complaints have reached him from every part of the country of the difficulty and delay which exist under the present procedure, and both officials and nonofficials are agreed that the system requires an immediate reform. There is another consideration which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to afford an additional argument in favour of the proposed legislation. The zemindar is already required to pay into the treasury the amount due as road cess under Act X. (B.C.) of 1871 upon his estate, and he is entitled to recover one-half of the amount from his subordinate tenure-holders and ryots under the procedure in force for the realization of arrears of rent. In the two Bills now before the Bengal Legislative Council, the Bill for the levy of a cess for Provincial Public Works and the Bill for the levy of a rate upon Irrigated Lands, it is proposed to collect the rates through the agency of the zemindars, in the same manner as the road cess is collected at present. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, if responsibilities of this kind are thrown upon the landholders, the Government is bound in equity to give them corresponding facilities for realizing the amounts which they are entitled to recover from the ryots. His Honor then continues:

"The scheme in question provides for the summary disposal of suits for rent by the Revenue authorities, where the claim is undisputed, and the trial of the suit, as at present, by the Civil Court, where it is contested. Precautions would be taken to prevent false claims being brought forward under the procedure now recommended for adoption. It is observed that in the great majority of cases the claims for rent are undisputed; but that even in these cases the ryots frequently refuse to pay, except under process of court, partly in order to avoid demands for illegal cesses and partly to secure proper receipts for their payments. It appears advisable to provide that the more summary process now suggested should be applicable only to cases in which former payments at the same rates have actually been made or decreed, and that penalties should attach to the submission of false returns in support of such claims. If, with these precautions against abuse, the procedure recommended in Sir Richard Temple's Minute were adopted, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the great bulk of the rent suits would disappear from the moonsifs' files. Some classes of cases which involved questions of title, or of a right to enhance, would still be tried in the civil court, which is the proper tribunal for the determination of such questions: but the majority of suits, in which the only issue is the question of fact whether payment of rent at an admitted rate has been made or not, would be decided in the court of the Collector on the admission of the ryot.

The proposal of Sir Richard Temple to make the right and interest of an occupancy ryot liable to sale for default, and also transferable by private agreement, was objected to by the Government of India, on the ground that in the interest of the cultivating classes it was desirable to place some restriction on the transfer of land, and to prevent the ownership from falling into the hands of those who would not be likely to prove good landlords.

The Lieutenant-Governor now desires to ask that this decision may be reconsidered. He believes that the objections to the sale of land in execution of decrees, though in other parts of India they may be entitled to weight, are altogether inapplicable to Bengal; and in this particular instance he believes that it would be acceptable to both parties interested in the question, if the Legislature were to attach a right of transfer to an occupancy tenure. At present such a tenure is in some few cases transferable by local custom. But in the great majority of cases, if an occupancy ryot is evicted, or gives up his holding the tenure simply reverts to the zemindar, who can, dispose of it as he pleases. To make the tenure saleable would be an undoubted advantage to the ryot, who is at present sometimes compelled to sacrifice a valuable right without receiving any money equivalent. It would raise and strengthen the character of the tenure, and the occupancy ryot would approximate to the position of a small talookdar. On the other hand, it would frequently be a convenience to the zemindar to be able to realize arrears of rent by the sale of the tenure instead of resuming direct possession of the land. It may be added that there appears no ground for apprehending that this measure would have the effect of transferring the land to classes whose ownership it might not be thought desirable to encourage. It is very probable that in most cases the occupancy right would be purchased by ryots of the same class and position as the former tenant. The occupancy ryot is from the nature and terms of his holding, a resident cultivator, and to render his tenure saleable would involve nothing more than the possibility of its transfer from one resident cultivator to another.

It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that a decree for rent should cover every right and interest in land of which the judgment-debtor may be possessed, and that the question of the sale of tenures in execution of decrees should rest where it has been placed by the Civil Procedure Code, which has lately passed into law. There seems no valid reason for making the tenure of an occupancy ryot an exception to the ordinary rule.

For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor desires to request the sanction of His Excellency in Council to the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to provide a more speedy procedure for the realization of rents in uncontested cases. The Bill would be based upon the 9th section of the draft Bill which has already been submitted to the Government of India; but it would contain two additional clauses,—one providing that no claims shall be admissible under the Bill except on proof that rents at the same rate have actually been paid in former years, and the other enacting that the right and interest of an occupancy ryot shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree, and shall also be transferable by private agreement.

Until we see the Bill we cannot say how it will work in practice. If the principle of this Bill be that rent-suits, in which the arrear is not disputed by the defaulter, will be summarily disposed of by the Collector, we are afraid that unless proper safeguards be taken the object may be defeated by recusant ryots disputing the arrear. As for declaring the occupancy tenure saleable there is a difference of opinion on the subject. On the one hand it is urged that it will benefit both the landlord and tenant—the landlord by raising the value of the occupancy tenure and the tenant by giving him a substantial right. Those who take this view say that it is true that the occupancy ryot has no right of transfer except by inheritance or succession, but that the custom differs; that in some of the eastern districts the right of transfer is recognized by courts of law; that the zemindar has the right of ejectment, but that process is rarely resorted to. On the other hand it is argued that the occupancy ryot is a creature of Act X of 1859, and to confer upon him the right of transfer would be to aggravate the wrong to the landlord, which has already been committed. Now the zemindar has the right of ejectment, but if the right of transfer be conceded, then the zemindar would have no voice in the settlement of his land. In case of ejectment the zemindar can break up large plots of land, and settle them to advantage, but if the tenure be made transferable, he will have no such right. Both the views are entitled to consideration, and we hope no hasty step will be taken in the matter.

THE BARE SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

DR. CORNISH has given a smart reply to Sir Richard Temple on the question of the bare subsistence allowance. He gives in parallel columns the opinion of Sir Richard in reference to the Bengal Famine in 1873-74, and the Madras Famine in 1877, and convicts him of gross inconsistency. Now, we do not object to inconsistency, if later opinion be the sounder, but Dr. Cornish shews that Sir Richard's later opinion is wholly erroneous. Sir Richard says, "that while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them." Dr. Cornish replies—"I did not put forward any abstract scientific theory, but I merely stated a fact that as the human frame in every race and climate disposes of a certain amount of nitrogenous matter every 24 hours, a like amount must be taken into the body in food to restore that waste, otherwise the tissues of the body will gradually disappear; and that in my opinion one pound of rice, containing from 68 to 80 grains of nitrogen, and a small money payment of 6 pice, or three farthings, would not suffice to enable a labourer

to provide a sufficiency of nitrogenous food to restore his daily expenditure of tissue." Sir Richard Temple objects that Dr. Cornish's data refer to the case of Europeans, and that owing to the greater size and weight of the white-skinned races, the quantities of food necessary for natives of India cannot be decided by European experience. Dr. Cornish replies, that he did not refer to the European. He says, "I expressly allude to an important statistical inquiry undertaken in India in the year 1863, regarding the nature and quality of the food of the various classes of the people of India. But this investigation was not confined to the Madras Presidency. A similar inquiry was made, by every administration in India." Dr. Cornish adds, "it is not easy, to account for the mistake that my remarks had reference to the dietaries of Europeans, when I was at special pains to point out that an independent investigation, conducted by some 20 or 30 medical officers in the mofussil civil stations, and checked by my own independent inquiries and observations, showed that the minimum grain allowance of a man in health and in work was not less than 24 ounces, and that it was frequently double that quantity in favorable seasons." The doctor continues: "The whole experience I wished to bring forward on this question of food and health was Indian experience, and I am surprised that Sir Richard Temple, who knew so well in 1874 what the ordinary food of the people was, should write as if there had never existed any periodical medical literature in India, or that he should ignore the fact that every Indian medical authority who has written on the subject of food for prisoners is opposed to his recent opinions. One might think from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that men like Leith, Chevers, Ewart, Bedford, Strong, Mouat, Fawcus Irving, Forbes Watson, Mayer, Lyons, myself and many others, whose papers I have not immediately at hand to refer to had never thought out the subject of feeding in its practical and scientific aspects, and that jail and other diets in India had been constructed without reference to the nutritious quality of the food grains, or to the proportions of the various kinds of food. It must be abundantly clear to the Government that if the new theory of Sir Richard Temple's is correct, *viz*, that one pound of grain and a small money payment equivalent to three farthings is enough to keep a laboring man in health and strength while undergoing a fair daily task, then every administration in India has been for years past inciting people to break the law by providing criminals with a dietary beyond their actual necessities, and all the carefully recorded experience of the last 30 years, as to the effects of food on health in Indian jails, must be discarded as worthless." This is a complete answer to Sir Richard Temple.

Sir Richard Temple says that from "a week or fortnight of experience it would be seen whether the gangs fall off perceptibly in condition." Dr. Cornish justly protests against this experiment. He asks, "what are the conditions abroad in the country by which such an experiment could be subjected to those rigorous tests which would satisfy practical men as well as scientific men? Our relief works are scattered over many thousands of square miles of country; they are but indifferently supervised, and in no instances are the native supervisors qualified to test the results of any special system of feeding or payment, as regards the health of the people. To record the results of such an experiment with the accuracy required it would be essential to weigh every individual of a gang, to enter their names and weights, in columns, and to repeat the weighing week by week for a period of several months,—to note also the condition of each individual, week by week, as to anæmia pulse, tongue, heart's action muscular power, &c. An "experiment" of this nature might be carried out as regards a few persons under the constant observation of a medical man, aided by careful assistants but it is obvious that the results on a large scale according to the tests proposed by Sir Richard Temple could never be ascertained. Sir Richard Temple does not seem to be aware of the fact that "a week or two" of low living while doing much mischief, might still give no results measurable by the eye or by weighing."

Now, what is the result of Sir Richard's experiment? What do the eye-witnesses say? The *Englishman's* Madras correspondent writes:

"The number of reported deaths from starvation may be few; where native officials of low rank are held responsible for such deaths, the cases reported will necessarily be few, and yet thousands of such deaths may occur. They will not be concealed, but they will appear in the returns as deaths from cholera, small-pox, fever, and privation, though the real and in many cases the direct cause of death will have been starvation and nothing else."

The *Statesman's* travelling correspondent writes:

"I asked Dr. Ross if he would give me his opinion whether the death of a starved person, the immediate cause of which was diarrhoea or some other disease, should fairly be put down to starvation: and he said, unquestionably yes. Death, he said, was very rarely caused by mere *asthenia*, or want of life, some part of the body was nearly always attacked by disease previously to dissolution, and that disease could not really be called the cause of death. This is the view that has guided me all along in what I have written about starvation. The cause of death is that which makes recovery hopeless, not the disease that shows itself when a man is as good as dead already."

But Sir Richard has yielded to the stubborn logic of facts. He has modified his scale, but with what effect it is working we have yet had no positive information.

Since the above was in type we have seen a telegram to the effect that D. Townshend does not agree with Dr. Cornish. Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

A VERY interesting ceremony was held on Wednesday last in connection with the Bethune School. It was the twenty-eighth anniversary of that institution. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presided, and delivered a speech which we give in another column. Mr. Monomohun Ghose, Secretary to the Bethune School Committee, read the annual report, in which he reviewed the history of Native Female Education in Calcutta. Mr. Ghose was not quite correct when he said that the Bethune School was the first of its kind in this city. The Calcutta School Society, established in 1818 under the auspices of Mr. J. H. Harington of Regulation fame, aimed among other things at the spread of female education. In the first report of that Society we read, "*Adult and female education, the extention and improvement of the indegenous system*, and the education of a greater number of clever boys in English, as well as providing them with the means of acquiring scientific education are all objects of great importance to be vigorously pursued in the metropolis and its vicinity." This Society was conducted by a Committee consisting of Sir E.H. East, Mr. J. H. Harington, Mr. W. B. Bayley, Dr. Carey, J. Pearson, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Baboos Tarinee Churn Mitter, Radhakaunt Deb, Ramcomul Sen, and several other gentlemen. Afterwards David Hare gave his warm support to it. At the second annual meeting of this Society held on the 2nd May 1821 Sir Hyde East in reference to female education said that he had "the gratification to know that some natives were to be found of the highest repectability, who were giving their attention to the subject; and in some instances privately endeavouring in their circles to give effect to these designs for the instruction of their females." Babu Peary Chand Mitter in his recent Life of David Hare says that in 1820, five regular schools had been established, and that Mr. Hare's School at Arpooly was "*literally conducted at his own expense.*" At the annual examination, the advanced pupils of the indigenous schools, the Society's scholars of the Hindu College, and the Bengali girls belonging to a school established by the Juvenile Society for the support of Female Bengali schools, used to be collected together and rewarded with presents. The report of 1822 states that "the business commenced with a very interesting examination of about 40 poor Bengali girls, belonging to the Female Juvenile Society." Raja Radhacaunt in his Report says, "several native girls educated by the Female Society were also examined, whose proficiency in reading and spelling gave great pleasure, and the whole conduced very much to the satisfaction of the company." Babu Peary Chand Mitter says that "the Calcutta Juvenile Society for the establishment and support of Bengali female schools" was founded in 1820. The Society proceeded to establish female schools in Shambazar, Jaunbazar, Intalli &c. About this time Raja Radhacaunt offered the Society the manuscript of a pamphlet in Bengali the *Stri Siksha Vidhayaka*, the object of which was to show that female education was customary among the higher classes of the Hindus, that there were many Hindu females celebrated for their attainments, and that female education "if encouraged will be productive of the most beneficial effects." Raja Sir Radhacaunt Bahadur in his younger days not only encouraged female education by literary advocacy, but also by examining girls and giving them rewards at the exhibitions periodically held at his house. In 1824 Miss Cooke, afterwards Mrs. Wilson, founded her well known female schools. At the outset the object of these schools was not the propagation of the Christian religion, and so we find several Hindu gentlemen subscribed in aid of these schools. Raja Buddinath subscribed Rs. 20,000. But as the schools passed under missionary management native interest ceased. From this time we do not see any organized effort made by the native community for the furtherance of female education. In 1849 the philanthrophic Mr. Drinkwater Bethune conceived the idea of a native female school, and dedicated his whole energy and means to the realization of his project. He had to contend with great difficulties which he however at last overcame; if God had spared him, he would have doubtless placed the institution, which was the sole object of his heart, on a firm basis. He however did what he could—he gave his all to the benefit of the institution, and committed the charge to the care of the Government, which he served. The Government we must confess has hitherto faithfully fulfilled the trust. Lord and Lady Dalhousie used to take a lively interest in the institution. Lord and Lady Canning, particularly the latter used to take a warm personal interest in it. So did Sir Frederic Halliday, Sir John Peter Grant, Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey, Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the latter two when Secretaries to the Government of India and members of the Supreme Council were Presidents of the Bethune School Committee.

The object of Mr. Bethune has certainly been attained. If the institution has never been in a very flourishing condition, it has fulfilled the object of its noble founder. It has created a desire for female education among the higher classes of the native community, and although there is a difference of opinion as to the advantages of public and private education, it cannot be denied that there is not perhaps a single respectable house in the capital and its vicinity where education of some sort is not imparted to the girls. The great stumbling-block in the way of the success of the Bethune School or indeed of any Hindu female school is the custom of early marriage. But the work begun in the school is generally carried on in the zenana. A question has been raised as to whether the Bethune School should be maintained for the exclusive benefit of the orthodox Hindu community or should be thrown open to all classes of the Hindu race. We do not clearly understand this question, for if it be intended that the school should be thrown open to all Hindus without reference to religion, then it would lose the distinctive character, which it was the object of the founder to give to it. We say this in the belief that neither Native Christians nor Brahmos of the progressive order, and they belong to the Hindu race, would consent to send their girls to the school unless religious education be imparted to them. It is too late in the day we admit to advocate exclusion, but the Bethune Female School is not simply a school but a memorial of its great founder. Say what later men may, it cannot be denied that the object of Mr. Bethune was to encourage female education among the orthodox Hindu community, to take the light of education into the ill-illumed chambers of the Hindu zenana, and those who have thrown off the purdah were certainly not intended to be

he recipients of Mr. Bethune's benefaction, simply because they have advanced too far to need special encouragement. The Hindu community at large we readily allow are not very keen about the Bethune Female School, but having regard to the memory of Mr. Bethune and to the wide influence which the Institution has indirectly exercised upon the cause of female education, it would be a great pity if after twenty-eight years' existence the institution should cease to exist as a Hindu school. The moment the question of religious instruction is introduced or girls are indiscriminately admitted, it will cease to command the confidence of the Hindu community, and the school will lose the distinctive character, which Mr. Bethune gave it, or which it has at any rate inherited by tradition. It behoves the Government to consider whether it should undo a work, which was left to it as a sacred trust by its noble and philanthrophic founder. It has a serious responsibility before it. A compromise, we observe, has been suggested to the effect that the School should be divided into two departments, higher and lower, the first to be maintained for high class education, and the second for low class education, the first to be placed under a heterodox Committee and the second under an orthodox Committee. But there will be then two schools, and we do not see why the two should be mixed up. It would be far better to make over the school to girls who want high class education, than to give it a hybrid character. Constituted as orthodox Hindu Society is, it cannot expect to draw girls of mature age—in so far the success of the institution cannot be achieved. But it may be made popular if the Committee will carry out the plan of the founder and make it free. The demand for female education among the natives is not great, and they do not care to pay for it. If the school were thrown open free of charge, and a certain contribution levied for the use of the conveyance, we think a large number of girls may be attracted to the institution. But even then the objection that the school remains only an infant school cannot be met. The only answer to it as we have remarked above is that the work begun in the school is carried on in the zenana. But if the Government be not satisfied with this result, it may abolish the school and make over the building to the managers of those high class schools, which are now maintained by independent bodies. Whether such a step would be consistent with the intentions of the founder it is for the Government to decide.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 6th proximo. His Honor will probably visit the Eastern Districts in July and then return to Calcutta.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will be present at next Saturday's Lecture at the Science Association.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following Resolution of the Bengal Government :

It has been brought to the notice of Government by the Commissioner of Dacca that Baboo Kali Kishen Tagore has contributed Rs.2,500 towards the relief of the sufferers from the cyclone and storm-wave in the Backergunge district. This is not the first occasion on which this gentleman has displayed liberality and public spirit, and the Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in recording his appreciation of his conduct.

Babu Kalikissen Tagore does much good by stealth.

WE PUBLISH in another column a report of the public meeting convened by the British Indian Association on the Cess question. The report is not full but substantially correct. There is a strong feeling among the native community regarding the two Cess Bills. It is to be regretted that they are to be passed in a hurry. But additional taxation upon Bengal is a foregone conclusion of the Government of India; we fear no representations which the people may make to the Indian authorities will avail. If the landed classes wish to protect their rights and interests, they should appeal to Parliament. All the districts ought to combine and make a united representation to the Imperial Parliament. They ought to send an Agent to England for the agitation of the subject. NOW OR NEVER !

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last the receipt of Babu Peary Chand Mitter's Life of David Hare. We hope to review it at length in an early issue. In the meantime we wish to say that no admirer of David Hare should be without a copy of this book. It is the only book, which gives a connected narrative of the philanthrophic labors of David Hare, justly regarded the Father of English education in Bengal. It is replete with information which hitherto lay scattered in ephemeral papers and publications. The best memorial of David Hare is this account of his noble self-sacrifice and benevolent labors.

THE MONEY MARKET has again become tight. A city writer of a contemporary says, "business has been almost at a stand still and with the exception of transactions which could not possibly stand over, there has been nothing doing. It appears to be a mystery how such a sudden strengency could set in without its being foreseen to some extent. Owing to the rise in prices of various descriptions of produce, more particularly in wheat, linseed, rapeseed, jute and saltpetre, caused by the warlike tenor of the political telegrams recently received from Europe. Native dealers who have sold largely for delivery during the present and next two months find it almost impossible to complete their contracts, not alone because of the rise in prices, but also because they are unable to get the produce down from up-country in time for delivery; the railway carrying power being limited." The Government Securities rapidly went down during the week, the Fours were quoted at Rs. 8 discount. We give below last Saturday's quotations :

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE LOANS FOR 1867.

5 per cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	99 0 a	99 4
5 per cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	„	100 12 a	100 14

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent.	...	...	Rs.	94	8 a	94	12
4½	„ of 1879	Co.'s Rs. (1855)...		„	100	8 a	100	12
4½	„ of 1871	Co.'s Rs. (1884)...		„	100	0 a	100	4
4½	„ 1872	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...		„	94	8 a	94	12
4½	„ 1859-60	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...		„	99	8 a	99	12

Calcutta Municipal Debenture.

6	Per cent.	of 1864	(1884)	...	110	0 a	110	4
6	„ „	of 1865	(1885)	...	111	8 a	112	12
6	„ „	of 1866	(1886)	...	112	0 a	112	4
6	„ „	of 1867	(1887)	...	112	8 a	113	0
6	„ „	of 1870	(1890)	...	113	4 a	113	12
6	„ „	of 1872	(1892)	...	114	8 a	114	8

IN A FAREWELL LETTER the Government of Bengal has recorded in fitting terms its high sense of the services of Mr. Schalch, who has taken one month's leave preparatory to retirement from the Service. We give the following extracts from it :

"You afterwards held for some years the office of Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and it fell to you to have to inaugurate the first attempt which was made of giving to Calcutta a Municipal Government. By your tact, judgment, and conciliatory bearing, you in a very short time acquired and continued to possess the complete confidence of the Municipal Corporation over which you presided, and it may safely be said that, though even now very much has to be done to make Calcutta a perfect town from a sanitary point of view, few towns have ever made such rapid progress in all that conduces to the public health, comfort, and safety, as was made by Calcutta during the time that you presided over its municipal administration. It was then that systems of water-supply and drainage on a large scale were first attempted, and indeed nearly all that has since been done in the way of sanitary improvement of the town was inaugurated and commenced during your incumbency of the office of Chairman,

But you also took upon yourself, in addition to the duties of the Board, the arduous office of Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and have continued up to the present day, even when suffering from impaired health, to take the leading part in all the admirable measures by which that body has rendered the port of Calcutta one of the best and most convenient ports out of Europe.

Mr. Eden believes, judging from the opinion which he has heard expressed from many quarters, that the inhabitants of Calcutta will entirely concur with him in the opinion that it has seldom fallen to the lot of any one man to do more for a City and a Port in a few years than you have done for the City and Port of Calcutta, and he is glad to feel that your services have been thoroughly appreciated by those connected with the town and the shipping, and that you leave the country to enjoy, it is to be hoped, a well-deserved rest, having earned and gained the gratitude and esteem both of Government and of the public."

The public we are glad to learn will not allow Mr. Schalch to leave Calcutta without some recognition of his services. A preliminary meeting of some European and Native gentlemen was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last and a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for a fitting memorial.

LOCAL.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE CESS QUESTION

Pursuant to notice a Special General Meeting of the British Indian Association, attended by a large number of the general public, was held at the hall of the Association on Thursday last at 4 P. M., for the consideration of the Cess question. The landed interest was strongly represented at the meeting.

Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I was in the chair.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said that he regretted very much the necessity which had called them together. He could never believe that any measure would be initiated under the auspices of the present Lieutenant Governor, a tried friend of the people of this country, which would call for a general protest, but unfortunately the financial considerations which have swayed the Government of India had, he the speaker feared, left the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal no choice. As regards the two measures of taxation which have been introduced into the Bengal Council and which we have met this day to protest against, he could scarcely say anything which had not already been very well said before in the Bengal Council by his friend the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. The Lieutenant Governor's arguments amounted to this, that the Provincial Public Works Cess would merely drive in the thick end of the wedge the thin end of which had been already introduced by the Road Cess. With regard to the Irrigation Bill the hon'ble mover of it justified the compulsory rate provided therein on the ground, first, of the immense benefit which the irrigation works were calculated to confer on the country by ridding it of periodical famines, and secondly, of the uniformly increased yield from irrigated lands. He would observe that in no year were the periodical rains entirely held off from any district in Bengal, and hence it was that such a thing as an entire failure of the rice crop never occurred. One-fourth of the average produce of any particular district was the least that was obtained even in the worst year. But such a calamity seldom occurred, and never oftener than once in ten or twelve years in any one district. When, however, it did occur the surplus produce of the neighbouring districts went towards meeting the deficiency and the sufferings of the people from the deficient crop were never great and perhaps not known outside the limits of the district. "It was only when such a calamity was widespread that was to say when it extended over more than half the cultivable area from which the staple food of the country was obtained that it assumed the proportions of a famine, and such a dire calamity was not known to have occurred in Bengal except once in 1769-70, and again in 1873-74, *viz.*, after more than one hundred years. We have no authentic records of the first, but our experience of the second has taught us that such a calamity might under proper management be tided over without any loss of life and with an outlay of some six crores of rupees from the public exchequer. To ensure against such a widespread calamity it would not be enough to have irrigation works in two, three or half a dozen districts; such works ought then to be extended over the whole of the provinces under the Government of Bengal. Now from the report of the speech of the hon'ble mover of the Bill we find that the total quantity of irrigable area covered by the existing works is 696,000 acres, distributed over three districts. He does not give the outlay, but the works already executed, he the speaker imagined, could not have cost less than two crores of rupees. Now, taking the cultivable area of each district at the moderate figure of 2,257,500 acres, it might be easily imagined what a vast outlay must be incurred for extending such works over two-thirds or even half of the cultivable area of the Bengal provinces to ensure them against famines, which after all occurred but once in every hundred years. It would be far more economical that the public should bear a loss of six crores or even double that amount every hundred years to meet famine charges than make a capital outlay of at least fifty crores, carrying a permanent charge of two crores per annum for interest, in order to avert that calamity by the construction of irrigation works. He the speaker could have also shown if time permitted that we could never hold a sufficient quantity of water in store for irrigating lands cultivated with rice, and this was to a certain extent made evident from the fact of the Mahanuddee water held in store being sometimes found insufficient to irrigate the few thousand acres of land, leased for that purpose in the district of Cuttack, and the same result was seen more markedly in connection with the Midnapore works. As regards the hon'ble member's second ground of justification for the compulsory rate *viz.*, the uniformly increased yield of produce, he admitted that aided by seasonable showers the yield of irrigated lands might be uniform, but doubted whether such lands would produce more than non-irrigated lands assisted by seasonable showers of rain—in fact, if the lands cultivated by means of canal water were deprived of the rain-water at the time the paddy plants flowered, *viz.*, between October and November, the yield, notwithstanding the full supply of canal water, would be materially less, and the rayats naturally argued that inasmuch as the canal water, unless supplemented by seasonable showers of rain failed to give the average produce, they did not see why they should be compelled to pay an irrigation rate in ordinary years, when the rain-fall was abundant, particularly as experience showed that seasonable showers were missed perhaps once in eight or ten years. The canal water would certainly prove a great boon to the country if the rayat could by the use of it get two crops for the one crop which he now gets from the amun paddy lands; but he did not see how such lands, which however constituted three-fourths of the cultivable lands in Lower Bengal, could be made to yield two crops. The hon'ble member accounted for the repugnance shown by the ryot to the use of the canal water in spite of the manifest advantages derivable therefrom by the fact of the averseness shown by the people of this country to all kinds of improvement. He says, "if they were used to sowing one sort of crops you could not get them to sow any other. Their caste prejudices were really very strong." He the speaker would respectfully submit that if the people of this country were really so strongly opposed to all kinds of improvement as the hon'ble member would make it appear, such articles of produce as tobacco, straw colored otahati sugarcane, potato and many other articles that he could name, would not have taken such a deep root in this soil, nor would they have been so extensively cultivated as they had been since some 70 to 80 years. He did not believe irrigation works would answer in

Bengal, or would be ever remunerative to the State or to the rayat, and before undertaking the further extension of such works the Government ought to appoint a properly qualified Commission to enquire into and report upon the subject. Without anticipating further what the speakers who would follow him might say, he would call upon Maharaja Narendra Krishna to move the first resolution.

The Hon'ble Maharajah Narendra Krishna said that under a hot and burning sun, he had to address the meeting on a subject which was hotter and still more burning. (Hear! Hear!) The taxer and the taxed have always held different theories regarding taxation, and have had recourse to various expedients to carry them out; but nobody can gainsay the principle that taxes must always be made to suit existing circumstances and conditions. They may not agree as to the necessity of a new taxation, or as to the particular form of it. In the present case it was useless to discuss the necessity for it, because it was the outcome of the peculiar adjustment of the decentralisation system taken in hand by the Supreme Government; and if any fallacy were involved in it, the local Government had no help but to carry out the measure to meet the demand of the Imperial Government. They could only, therefore, regret deeply that such a fiat had gone forth, and that it left no time even for the local Government to husband its resources by curtailment of expenditure. There must be new taxation; and this they mourned. Bengal, if left to her own resources could, he thought, meet all her requirements; but she was doomed to be a prey to other provinces. As to the form of the new taxation assumed by the two Bills now before the Bengal Council, he was sure abler speakers than himself would be able to show their objectionable features and propose something better. He would now move the first resolution.

"That this Meeting deeply regrets that the extension of the decentralisation system recently sanctioned by the Government of India has been so adjusted as to necessitate the imposition of additional taxation upon Bengal, although the imperial revenue of Bengal, after meeting all local charges, leaves a large surplus to cover its legitimate contribution to the imperial exchequer for protection and general administration of the empire."

Baboo Doorgachura Law said that in seconding the motion, he would make a few remarks. It appeared to be the rule that, whenever money was required, land in Bengal should be first thought of to bear the burden. The authorities evidently fancied that the burden it had already to bear was not sufficiently heavy. On the contrary, the land had to pay a number of taxes, both direct and indirect.

He would notice some of the taxes which pressed upon the land. First the land revenue call it a tax or rent charge, it was a deduction from the assets of the landlord. The stamp tax, he meant the judicial stamps fell chiefly upon the land, because land-suits formed the bulk of the litigation in this country. Then the zemindars Dawk Cess, the Embankment Cess, the Municipal taxes, the Chowkidari tax, the Village Police Cess, and the Road Cess, all levied upon the land. And yet it was urged that the tendency of modern legislation was to throw less burden upon the land. With these remarks he seconded the Resolution:

Carried:

Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee:—There is one principle involved in the Public Works Cess Bill which I cannot too strongly protest against. The imposition of the proposed cess will be a direct and unmitigated breach of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. I shall not trouble the meeting with a repetition of all the arguments or with a citation of all the authorities which go to show that the public demand upon the land was unalterably fixed in 1793, that the circumstances under which the declaration was made and the language in which it was made gave it the character of a solemn covenant and that any increase, whether in the shape of a tax or cess of the revenue then fixed would be a violation of that covenant—a covenant which was entered into by the responsible head of the administration, which was ratified after due deliberation by the British Parliament and which depends for its integrity on the faith of the British nation. The clear and unmistakeable language of Regulation I of 1793, the interpretation put upon it by the Privy Council and by the late Sudder Court on the two or three occasions on which the question was incidently presented before them, the strong opposition made by Sir Barnes Peacock in the Legislative Council to the imposition of the chowkidary tax upon landholders on the ground that it would be a breach of the Permanent Settlement and the opinions expressed by half the number of members of the Council of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Road Cess are too well known to all here present to require citation. How one of the contracting parties should feel itself at liberty under such circumstances to strike at the very foundation of the contract is what passes my comprehension, and I feel the difficulty greater when I consider that the party which complains of the breach of the contract is composed of a number of helpless individuals and the other party which has taken upon itself the right to try the merits of the complaint is the powerful and enlightened Government of the country. I cannot sufficiently blame myself and my countrymen, for not having heretofore submitted this question to the test of judicial decision, and I hope that now that the road cess has proved to be the thin end of the wedge, my countrymen will lose no time to have once for all the question as to how far the protection we claim under the Permanent Settlement is based on a proper construction of that Settlement, decided by a Court of Justice. When the Road Cess Bill was introduced into the Council it was stated by the Hon'ble Mover that the cess was intended to benefit the properties of those from whom it would be collected and although we did all that lay in our power to represent to the authorities here and in England, the illegality and the injustice of the imposition, the Bill was passed into law. We have, however, this slight consolation regarding the Road Cess that the determination of the rate of assessment and of the mode of expenditure of the money raised under that Act is vested in Committees in which we have a voice and the money is actually expended on the improvement of our estates. The present Bill has no such redeeming feature. Both the determination of the rate of assessment and of the mode of expenditure will be vested in the hands of the local Government. With regard to the proposed cess, therefore, there is not even an apology for saying that it will not be an augmentation of the public demand upon the land. The imposition of the Road Cess was a great wrong done to the zemindars and ryots, but should that be a ground and a precedent, why a greater wrong should be done to them? But apart from the legal aspect of the question, can we defend the proposed cess on equitable grounds? It is not denied that the public works the expenses of which that cess is intended to meet will benefit the entire community, and I fail to see why a particular section of the community should be made to pay for works which are to benefit all. My learned friend Dr. Rajendralal Mittra clearly proved a few years ago, by facts taken from Income Tax returns, that the landholders of these provinces do not form a particularly wealthy class of the community, and that the number of those who are above want is very limited. That number has since largely diminished by the difficulties which the landholders encounter at every step in the collection of their rents and by the practically insurmountable obstacles that have been placed in the way of enhancement of rent, while the imposition of the road cess has considerably encroached upon the margin of profits from which the ryot was formerly able to pay enhanced rents. In districts which have been visited by the epidemic fever or which have suffered from drought the condition of the landholders is anything but prosperous. There are few landholders in Hoogly and Burdwan, for instance, who now enjoy the same rent roll which their road cess papers of 1872 show and who have therefore not only to bear their own share of the burden but a more or less share of the burden that has been imposed by law on the ryots. It will moreover be remembered that by far the great majority of the present class of landholders are not descendants of the original Zemindars with whom the settlement was made, but persons who have invested their hard earned capital in the purchase of estates and talugs, in the full belief that they would enjoy the rights guaranteed by the permanent settlement and with the full confidence in the assurance "that they will exclusively enjoy the profits of their good management and industry." An increase of the public demand upon the land will be therefore a diminution of the market value of their property, and will therefore be a partial confiscation of the capital of a particular class of the community. If the Government is so very desirous of doing away with the permanent settlement a fair value to the Zemindars for their estates and take the estates under Khas management. The Zemindars will part with their lands without a murmur if they get an adequate compensation for them. Even the slave owners of Africa and America got ample compensation for the loss of their slaves. What sins have the Zemindars committed that they are to be treated worse than slave owners? Is it not universally admitted that Bengal was a wilderness at the time of the settlement and that it is the Zemindars who have turned it into a smiling garden.

He moved the following resolution:

"That the proposed Provincial Public Works Cess, by being leviable upon the land alone and necessarily an increase of the public demand upon the land, involves a breach of the Permanent Settlement, that by being made applicable to the maintenance of works of general utility, the cost of which had hitherto been borne by the imperial fund, it will not fulfil the purposes of local taxation, that it is at variance with the principles under which the imposition of the Road Cess was justified by Her Majesty's Government, and that being payable by one class of the population it will be inequitable, partial and heavy in its incidence, and open to the objections of invidious class legislation."

Babu Kalimohun Das seconded the resolution with some degree of reluctance. Six years ago there was a meeting in this very hall to discuss the question of the Road Cess, and the Zemindars appealed pathetically to the kindness and commiseration of their powerful rulers, that the Permanent Settlement should not be disturbed, pointing out that it was conducive to the best interests of India, and productive of the greatest good of the greatest number. A petition was sent to the House of Commons, and an appeal was made to the tribunal of public opinion in England. They claimed to be heard and to have their grievances redressed. But the voice of a nation, weak as we are, was not heard, and nothing came of the agitation. Have the days of purity of administration and integrity of purpose, the days which produced statesmen like Burke and Cornwallis passed away? Our present rulers are unmindful of the pledge given to the zemindars, who have laid out thousands of rupees in transforming Bengal from a wilderness into a pleasant garden. The proposed taxation is unjustifiable in principle, and repugnant to our ideas of political morality and justice.

Although the efforts of the past were not successful, there may still be hope for us: we may succeed if we do all that we can, not only for our own sakes, but also in the interests of the generations to come. The question should be submitted to the decision of the Judges of England, who may not hold the same views as her statesmen, out of regard for the Executive Officers of Government. From what the speaker knew of English Judges he could say that if the zemindars of Bengal went before their august presence they would assuredly get justice. The chances were not against them, when such men as Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Frederic Haliday, Sir Frederic Currie, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Sir Robert Montgomerie, and Sir Barnes Peacock held views quite in unison with their interpretation of the law—Sir Erskine Perry came to the conclusion that, notwithstanding fine distinctions of language, the imposition of special taxes on the zemindars was a violation of British faith. The Hon'ble K. D. Pal was told in the Council Chamber that he had used strong words. Were his words stronger than the language of Sir E. Perry and Messrs. Mangles and Prinsep? Mr. Prinsep said that he "was deeply grieved and disappointed at the decision which the casting vote of the Secretary of State had enabled the Home Government to publish. He was ashamed of the interpretation put on the law. The principle affirmed was erroneous, and its avowal unwise. It was calculated to alienate the population of India and shake their confidence in the honesty and good faith of the Britsh Government." These were stronger words, and their use was due to the indiscretions of statesmen who, in their haste and hurry, wished to reform India in a single day; our representative in the Bengal Council was supported by the views of such eminent men, who had discussed the question before. The construction put by the zemindars on the law, in their meeting of the 3rd April 1871 was, in the opinion of competent men, the right construction, and this was admitted by the statesmen of the Indian Council referred to.

The works to be constructed from the tax do not come home to us. The sense of individual benefit is very weak compared to the personal loss, of which there is a keen sensibility. Many of us may never use the canals or railways proposed to be constructed. The object of the Road Cess is to benefit the people of each district. Many of the works made are of undoubted utility, but the proceeds of the new tax are to be spent, irrespective of locality. We should obtain the opinion of counsel and then appeal to the authorities, after which if necessary we should resort to a Court of Law. The process by which this Cess was justified was curious. The Road Cess was justified by the Income-tax, and the present measure is justified by the Road Cess. So one wrong is justified by the antecedent wrong done. The income-tax was imposed just after the Mutiny, although the Zemindars were dissatisfied, yet they loyally paid it, but their acquiescence then ought not to to treated now as an argument in favor of fresh taxation."

Carried

Baboo RASH BEHARY GHOSH moved the third resolution—That a compulsory rate for the maintenance of irrigation works is opposed to the principles on which such works are constructed and maintained in other parts of the empire, and to the decision of Her Majesty's Government arrived at in 1369 in reference to the punjab Canal Bill; that works of this kind ought to be maintained on the principle of demand and supply; and that the incidence of a compulsory rate will be unequal, because all lands are not equally benefited by irrigation, and also because the holders of land would be compelled to pay the same rate in good as well as in bad years.

The speker said—the resolution stated a proposition which seemed to him to proceed upon universally acknowledged sound principle, But they lived in strange times, when the principles of economic science were laughed to scorn by practical statesmen.. Their rulers might, however, scoff at the principles of the economic science, but they could never escape from the consequences of their indiscretions. They might consider those principles a delusion and a snare, but they could not make wrong right, injustice justice. An energetic Commissioner bent on improving the country, cannot do better than rise superior to the prejudices of political science. The most recent exhibition of this form of energy was the Irrigation Bill. The speaker did not wish to criticize minutely the provisions of the Bill, but he protested against the principle which underlay it. It would impose a cess on all lands situate within a certain distance of Government Canals; whe her the ryots should use the water or not, they must pay the tax for the lands owned by them, simply because they had the misfortune to hold lands in that neighbourhood. It would be amusing if the subject under discussion were not serious, to read the speeches of the hon'ble and learned Members of Council in support of the Bill; particularly of the mmbers who supported it with all the ingenuity of practised advocacy. No amount of ingenuity could prove that the Bill did not rest on a wrog foundation. Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, bears testimony to the fact that the canal does good, and that the ryots "take kindly to it;" irrigation give them large profits, and it is not unreasonable they should use the water, but with unconscious irony he talks of "educating" them in the use of the works! The logic of Mr. Ravenshaw and his followers frightened me. Being a native of Burdwan, the speaker continued, I thought that if the Government Cinchona plantations proved a financial failure, the fever stricken people of Burdwan might according to the logic of Mr. Ravenshaw, be taxed, because the quinine was intended for their use. But arguments like these cannot support a measure that is fundamentally wrong. A departure from the principle of voluntary contract is unjust and inexpedient. The imposition of a compulsory rate was condemned by the Duke of Argyll in the Punjab Canals Bill, and Sir George Campbell was also against such a measure. It is now sought to revive the measure, The principles of Economic Science may be ignored in the Council Hall, but the consequences can never be averted, and I am sure that one of the consequences of passing compulsory Bills must be financial bankruptcy and universal discontent.

Babu Jadoo Lall Mullick said:—The Financial Member in brining forward the Budget gave us the welcome news that there would be no additional taxation. This news was telegraphed to England and must have delighted those who took an interest in India. But an "unpleasant" supplement remained behind, of which the English people are not cognizant. Very few people supposed that Bengal would be singled out for heavy taxation. A compulsory water rate for the Punjab was negatived by the Secretary of State, as it would held out a premium to extravagance. Mr, Reynolds argued that the Road Cess was not a tax, but it was clear that it was an addition to the rent stipulated to be paid by the Zemindar under the Permanent Settlement, and additional taxation was a deviation from that contract.

It would seem that the Members of Council who supported the Irrigation Bill were disciples of that apostle of Irrigation, Sir Arthur Cotton. But that gentleman gained his experience in the Districts of Madras where Irrigation was so useful, Bengal was differently situated. As voluntary payments for the water of the Orissa Canal did not yield much, Government wished to impose a compulsary rate. The tax was to be levied on all irrigable lands, but there were large tracts of swamps and jungle which could never be cultivated. Some lands were assessed at only 4*as.* and some 8*as.* per beegah, and in adverse seasons the rent was remitted altogether. But the water-rate would be double or treble that rate, and would not the back of the poor ryots break? The case of the Maharaja of Doomraon was a good instance in point. The rental of the Maharaja's estates in Shahabad was Rs. 6, 64,000, after paying revenue and other charges he had Rs. 2,63,000 left. The water-rate on his estates could amount to Rs. 2 17,000. He will then have only Rs. 46,000 left. The zemindar, besides paying his revenue and cesses, has to incur other expences, to keep up his position in society, but how would he be able to keep his head erect under the crushing weight of the new burden? Much has been said in condemnation of the Permanent Settlement. Would Bengal have been converted from "a dreary land to a paradise," if that Settlement had not been made? Nine years ago, Government suffered a loss of 45 lacs of rupees in Orissa, because that province was not blessed with a Parmanent Settlement. It would be preferable that Government should come to some settlement with the Zemindars and take over their estates, by giving them compensation, instead of breaking their faith. The cancelment of that contract

will not redound to the honor of the British name and nation. What will the nations of Europe think of the conduct of Government towards their own subjects? A better plan would be to capitalize the zemindars and take over their estates. They would gladly close with the bargain, instead of being subjected to obnoxious taxes.

Babu Saligram Sing, a Zemindar of Behar, read a passage from a letter received by him, from a Zemindar of Shahabad, to the effect that whereas the revenue payable by him was now only Rs. 19,000 per annum, it would on the imposition of the cess, be increased to Rs 37,000, and that he will be ruined if he has to pay so much.

Carried

KUMAR GRISHCHUNDER SING moved—That the Committee of the British Indian Association be requested to draw up and forward memorials to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council in reference to the Provincial Public Works Cess and the Irrigation Cess Bills in terms of the Resolutions recorded, and in accordance with the views expressed at this meeting.

Prince FEROKSHAH seconded the motion which was put and carried.

Raja SHAMSUNKER ROY CHOWDHRY moved—

That an application be made to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council praying that as the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill affects a particular class and touches their legal rights, they may be allowed to be heard by Counsel in regard to the covenant of the Permanent Settlement in the same manner as the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta and other public bodies in the town were heard by Counsel in respect of the late Calcutta Municipal Bill.

Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjee seconded the motion, which was put and carried,

The meeting then dissolved.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE BETHUNE FEMALE SCHOOL.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been asked to say a few words on the affairs of the School, though I would rather not have done so as circumstances make it impossible that I should say anything of the pleasant character which is expected of one on such occasions as this. Those circumstances are that I have within the last few days felt myself called upon to write to the Committee and tell them that I was forced to the conclusion that the present condition of the Bethune School was not altogether satisfactory, and I had further to say, that I entertained grave doubts whether for such small results as past experience has shown us, it is possible to retain the School as it is at present constituted. Government was not justified, having regard to the many calls that it has made upon it from all quarters for assistance in educational projects to expend so large a sum as has been spent for many years past on the Bethune School. Now in saying this nothing could be further from my intention than to disparage the exertions of the Committee or to undervalue the exertions of the Lady Superintendent. On the contrary I believe that the Lady Superintendent has done all that any one possibly could do with the material at her disposal, and looking at the material I think it is highly creditable to her that she should have been able to do so much, and in the same way I have no doubt that the Committee have done all they could do fettered as they believed themselves to be, by the past traditions of the School. I say past traditions because the theory that the School was intended to be restricted to the education of the daughter of Orthodox Hindus of the higher classes is a tradition and nothing else. I have examined the Will of the Founder of the School and the deeds by which the building was made over to the Government of India, and I find nothing whatever in them which warrants in the remotest degree the narrow view of the scope of the institution which has been adopted for the last 24 years. The intention of the founder was to establish a "Native Female School," he placed the building at the disposal of Government for the purpose of maintaining a "Native Female School." Lady Dalhousie to whose interest in the experiment the School is indebted for its maintenance in its first years of life and Lord Dalhousie who kept it up after the death of Lady Dalhousie at his own private cost looked upon it as a Native Female School and as such its expenditure was taken over by Government when Lord Dalhousie retired. No doubt the Founder of this School had originally an intention that it should be a Hindu School and he first commenced his effort to promote female education in a little School in the house of Baboo Dukhinarunjun Mookerjee and called it the Victoria Hindu School, but Hindu applied no doubt to the Hindu Race and not to any particular or Orthodox sect of the Hindu Religion. and later in his Will he dropped the distinction altogether, it is therefore impossible to understand how the tradition has sprung up that the School was to be maintained from the Public Revenue for the daughters of rich Orthodox Hindus, whose daughters were to be educated for nothing, and not only educated but conveyed to and from their School in carriages at the public expense. The consequence indeed I may say the natural and inevitable consequence of this restriction is that this magnificent building capable of containing a whole college has never risen above the position of a small infant School, in which a few children acquire the very first rudiments of learning and then leave at a very early age to be married and forget in a few weeks all that they have been taught. Having regard to the strict rules of Hindu Society it can not be otherwise, and it would not be reasonable for us to expect that it should be otherwise, we cannot ask Hindu gentlemen adhering strictly to the teachings of their religion and customs to sacrifice their daughters' position in life by exposing them to the remarks to which they would be exposed if they were left at School, long enough to make their education of the slightest use to them. But the question arises how long are we to go on trying to do what we all know to be impossible in the present state of Society among Orthodox Hindus. The School has been carried on with the avowed object of creating a demand for education in the families of wealthy orthodox Hindus. Well, it has been carried on with this object for 24 years and without the slightest real and substantial result, and then comes the further question whether in the face of this failure we ought not to give up the attempt and remodel the School so as to meet a demand which assuredly has sprung up from very influential though perhaps less Orthodox quarters. There are among this latter class many families of the highest respectibility whose daughters have a real desire for high education and who are willing to make sacrifices in respect of orthodox public opinion to obtain which they value much more. I am quite sure that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the benevolent founder of the Bethune School that we should endeavour to meet the demand and make the School worthy of his name and what all his written sentiments show he meant to be, the leading institution for the promotion of education among native ladies. The School is almost entirely supported by Government. Native Society has shown no inclination to support such a School and it seems to me to be the duty of Government to expend its funds in such a manner as to assist those who will appreciate its assistance and avail themselves of it to the fullest extent.

This view was very strongly pressed upon Government by the late President of the Bethune School Committee Mr. Justice Phear than whom no man ever took a stronger interest in its welfare, and it is with reference to his views that I have lately addressed the committee. I can see no reason why the present School should not be maintained and the same advantages given to all those who now attend, while at the same time the sphere and scope of the School is largely extended by amalgamation with a number of other admirable institutions which have lately sprung up and which have distinct claims to Government recognition. I have done all I could in the matter and I feel that it is a good deal in appointing as the President of the Committee my friend the Chief Justice who is prepared to give a great deal of his attention to the School and as members Messrs Reynolds and Mackenzie whose advice I always seek myself in educational difficulties. I am sure that Rajah Harendra Krishna who has long taken a leading part in the management of the School and the rest of the School and the rest of the committee will cooperate heartily with them in carrying out the necessary reforms, and I am equally sure that if they do so their endeavours will be crowned with success, and that the School will become what it ought to be and was intended to be.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay	13	4	0
Belgaum Native General Library,	10	0	0
Burrisaul Road Cess Committee,	4	0	0
Moulvie Mahomed Sirajool Huq, Deoghur	14	12	0
Chuttur Sing, Esq Kasgunj	6	10	0
S. Vencata Ramiengar, Esq., Madras	13	4	0
J. Dacosta, Esq. London	18	2	0
Surgeon Major, R. T. Lyons, Roorkee	6	10	0
Frederick Row Esq. Hooghly	18	8	6
Kanji Mull Esq Ulwar,	10	0	0
Moulvie Roheem Khan Bahadoor, Lahore	13	4	0
Sripad Babaji Thakore, Esq Carwar	13	4	0
Babu Doorganarain Banerjee, Roy Bahadoor Burdwan	20	0	0
,, Wooma Churn Dutt, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Krishna Kant Shaha, Bauleah	3	5	0
,, Shama Churn Chuckerbutty, Hony Secy, Daragunge Book Club Allahabad	15	0	0
,, Girjanund Dutt Deoghur	15	4	0
,, Greesh Chunder Ghose, Sambalpore	6	10	0
,, Sree Kristo Bose, Baricly	13	4	0
,, Hurry Mohun Goobo, Commillah	15	0	0
,, Basunt Coomar Sen, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Gunga Churn Gangooly, Agra	10	0	0
,, Pundit Ramjoo Sahele, Cashmere	10		0
,, Doorgapersad Ghose, Hooghly	13	4	0
,, Hurrish Chunder Roy, Woolipore	13	4	0
Erratum.			
,, For Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, read Kashy Chunder Mookerjee, Durbhangah	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 18, 1877.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins appointed as Magistrate of Patna from the 9th to the 7th March 1877.

Baboo Ashutosh Gupta Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Dacca, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, first grade.

Mr. George Dias Acting Sub-Deputy Collector, first grade, Backergunge temporarily appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, second grade.

Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, allowed extension of leave for 16 days.

Baboo Narayan Chunder Naik, Surveyor, appointed to act as a Sub Deputy Collector at Khunda, Pooree.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Asst. Commissioner in charge Palamow Division, allowed furlough for six months.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Offg. Asst. Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, appointed to have charge of the Palamow Division.

Baboo Narendro Nath Chowdhory B.L appointed to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Hazareebaugh.

The services of Mr. J. Crawford, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, first grade.

Mr. C. W. M. Brett to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector, second grade.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, C.S., appointed to be an Asst. Magistrate and Collector in Chumparun and to have charge of Chumparun as acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, first grade.

Mr. R. Cornish to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector, Mozufferpore.

Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, Barrister-at-Law temporarily appointed to be Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Hooghly, to act as District Supdt. of Police, Noakally.

Moulvie Mahomed ul-Nabi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nasrigunge, to be a Joint Sub-Registrar within Buxar and Saseeram.

Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, Offg. Deputy Collector at Durwar' to be a Joint Sub-Registrar within Arrah and Jagadishpore.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Chatterjee, B.A., appointed Asst. Professor Cuttack College.

Dr. C. H. Joubert Offg. Civil Surgeon, Burdwan to act as Protector of Emigrants and Supdt, of Emigration Surgeon W. E. Bottersby, M.S. to act as Supdt. of the Central Jail at Bhangulpore.

Mr. A. L. Clay, C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and as Sessions Judge of Cachar.

Mr. J. Knox Wight, C.S. Asst. Commissioner, 3rd grade, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

Baboo Muthura Lall Roy, Moonsif of Budenpholly, in Rungpore, to be a Moonsif, Olipore.

Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, first grade, posted to the Arrah Division,

Baboo Avinash Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade transferred from the Western Sone Survey to the Arrah Division.

Baboo Peary Mohun Gossamy, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, transferred from the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division to the Cossye Division.

Lt. A. C Foley, R.E. Asst. Engineer, 2nd grade, transferred from the Western Sone Survey to the Arrah Division.

Baboo Troyluckho Nath Sircar, Overseer, first grade, Arrah Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The service of Mr. T. Martin, Suptg. Engineer, third grade, (temporary rank) are replaced at the disposal of Punjab Irrigation Branch, P. W. Dept.

The services of Col. J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C. Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, (temporary rank) are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, Madras.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Sen, temporary Sub-Overseer, first grade, transferred from the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division to the Cossye Division.

Sergeant J. Simpson, Overseer, 1st grade, Dehree Workshop Division, is granted privilege leave for 11 days.

Advertisements.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

April 21st, 1877.

WANTED

A Draftsman for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division. Post permanent. Salary Rs. (35) thirty-five per mensem. Application with copies of testimonials and specimens of drawing to be forwarded to

W. CONNAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division,
Bhaugulpore.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 25th April 1877, at the close of the Quarterly Meeting, to consider applications for Licenses for new Jute Warehouses and for amalgamating Premises No. 17 and 18 Sukeas's Lane at a reduced fee.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M. D., oculist, to be consulted daily at No. 3, Chowringhee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at the Albert Hall, College Square, from 7½ to 9 A. M., Sundays excepted.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

D. P. W. RUBBLE COAL.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 4,500 Maunds of Rubble Coal, to be delivered at Sonepore in the District of Sarun, opposite Rankipore, before 15th May 1877.

The tenders will be received up to 1st Proximo and must be accompanied by earnest money of Rupees one hundred each.

R. A. OLDHAM, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division.
Chuprah, the 11th April 1877.

NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Deno Bandhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

Price (as before) for Subscribers	Rs.	6
Non-Subscribers	,,	7
Packing and Postage for Muffusil	,,	1

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

HAND PUMPS.

Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot As.		12	Re.	1			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute.	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12 p. foot.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ..... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a dis ance of 50 feet and upwards.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Portable Pumps,

No. 113, fitted on 8 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose..... Rs. 130 each.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet 6 inch under spout ..... Rs. 115 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

FOR SALE,

By order of the Official Trustee of Bengal.

One moiety of the Indigo factory called or known by the name of "Nussimpore Factory" situate in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs and Sub-District of Baraset belonging to estate of the late Nicholas Peter Pogose of Dacca Zemindar. For further particulars of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.

CHAUNTRELLS KNOWLES ROBERTS,
Attorneys for the Official Trustee of Bengal,
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

EXPECTED

PER STEAMER "ATHENIAN,"

FROM E. GOULD & SON & H. TURNER,

Homœopathic Chemists of London.

Medicines, Books, Cases other requisites, &c.

TERMS EASY CASH.

☞ Illustrated Price List free on application.

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THE

TREATMENT OF UNIVERSAL POISONS.

A hand-book of treatments for all the poisons of Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Kingdoms. Snake biting has been more fully treated. Price with postage 12 annas only.

DEVENDRA NATH BOSU,
14, *Jaleatolah St. Jorasanko, Calcutta.*

গুপ্তলিপি।

পাঠকমণ্ডলীর সমাদৃত "গুপ্তলিপি" নামক রহস্যের প্রথম খণ্ড, ২৬৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ ও পুনর্মুদ্রিত হইয়া বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে, গ্রহণেচ্ছুক ১নং ডেলহাউসী স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতায় আমার নিকট পত্র লিখিবেন। মূল্য ১৷৷০ ডাকমাশুল।০ আনা।

শ্রীসুরেন্দ্র লাল সোম।

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage „ 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispenibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Rabu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneshw rMaookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treat ment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

HAMILTON & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

SILVER MEDALS, FOR COLLEGES & SCHOOLS.

Reverse plain or with Lawrel wreath..... Rs. 14 each.

On reverse a raised Lawrel wreath... Rs. 16

Each complete in morocco case.

THE "TEMPLE OF FAME" MEDAL, 1¾ inches... Rs. 22
THE "STAR AND CROWN" MEDAL ..... „ 16

We would mention that the designs and ornamentation on the above Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

PLAIN SILVER MEDALS, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 11 in case.
„ „ „ 1½ „ „ ... Rs. 15 „
SILVER MEDALS with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 20 „

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

GOLD MEDALS we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200. We have had considerable experience in them, and for many years have made them annually for La Martiniere, the Calcutta Young Ladies' Institution, the Moorshedabad College, and many other scholastic establishments all over India and Burmah. If the necessary time be given to us, we can supply Gold Medals of any of the designs we illustrate.

CATALOGUES *sent free to* MOFFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & Co.
Calcutta.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held as soon as some remaining tickets are sold.
27,000 *Tickets, 2 Rupees each.*
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000 with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bengal.
49 DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Apply early to prevent disappointed Remittance in postage stamps should contain one anna more on every rupee for discounting the stamps.

Yearly Subscription READ *in advance Rs.* 12.

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The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India.

THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
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No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.
DARLINGTON & Co.,
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SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

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J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

WE direct attention to our celebrated Artificial Teeth, which for comfort in wear, natural appearance, and utility both for eating and speaking, surpass any others made in this country.

Our Artificial Teeth are not made of *Ivory* but of *Stone*. They are non absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

J. CORFIELD & Co.,
DENTISTS,
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NOTICE.

For sale second and revised Edition of Elements of Chemistry in Bengali or Rasayan Bigyan by Dr. Kasallal Dey, Bat Bahadoor. Upward of 400 pages with illustrations. Price reduced from Rs. 4 to Re 1.

By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No.4 Beadon Street or Campbell Medi-School, Sealdah.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

ALIPORE.

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Monday	1 anna.
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Wednesday	Reserved for Member and Donors.
Thursday	4 annas.
Friday	4 „
Saturday	4 „
Sunday	8 annas.

Season tickets to expire on June 30. 1877 :—available for every day but Wednesdays.

Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horse-back or foot.

Rs. 16 admitting the holder only, on horseback or foot.

Wednesday is reserved for members (*i. e.* subscribers of 100) and donors (*i. e.* subscribers of Rs. 1000.)

Carriages of non-subscribers and ticca garies Re. 1 extra. Horses of non-subscribers 4 annas extra.

Planquins ... ... 8 Annas.

The rink is now open: Subscribers admitted free, non-subscribers Re. 1.

Pleasure-boats may be hired at Re. 1 the hour,

Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

Members and donors with their families have free admission with carriages every day.

H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

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Arrear Do.	15	4

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Per line	0	4	0

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